

# The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 34.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## CHURCH ACTIVITIES

### METHODIST CHURCH.

A happy company of boys and girls and older folks met at the tables in the Men's Class Room at the Methodist church last Monday evening for the annual Christmas supper of the Methodist Sunday School. After the supper the Boy Scouts, troop 3, got together and gave the song, followed by cheers for the cooks, the waiters, and the caterers, all of whom were appreciated for their efforts in making the supper a success. The supper was a happy one and all enjoyed it very much.

At 7:30 the concert program was given in the main room of the church in charge of the committee of which Mrs. H. H. Annas was chairman.

Happy boy and girl life has charmed always, or, at any rate, the young people who took part on Christmas night would give that impression. And besides many of the parts showed talent and training which of themselves would have made the program interesting.

The detailed program follows:

Organ Voluntary, Miss Davis

Prayer, Ethel Stearns

Recitation, Everett Merrill

Solo, Lena Pike

Recitation, Josephine Springer

Recitation, Edward Swan

Recitation, Percy Jolley

Duet, Eugenia and Charley Haselton

Recitation, Rona Perkins

Recitation, Betty Brown

Chorus, Dorothy Keddy and Helen Brown

Recitation, Fleetwood Perkins

Recitation, Arthur Morgan

Solo, Doris Grover

Recitation, Gordon Merrill

Recitation, Glenn Pike

Recitation, Marion Bean

Duet, Doris Grover, Eunice Smith

Recitation, Ronald Keddy

Recitation, Myra Wheeler

Recitation, Scott Pike

Duet, Mildred Keddy, Eunice Smith

Dialogue, "Assisting Santa Claus,"

Misses Bernice Keddy, Lillian Grover, Ruth Wheeler and Elsie Annas;

Walter Iman, Raymond Chapman,

Song, "The Girls' Chorus"

Recitation, Lena Pike

The Christmas Tree.

### UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Sunday afternoon Rev. J. H. Little went to Albany to attend the funeral of Mrs. Evelline Saunders, who died in Portland, Dec. 21, aged 84 years.

The Christmas exercises on Saturday evening brought together a happy party of children, parents and friends.

As they all gathered around the supper tables, the little folks were bubbling over with joy, which was the beginning of the pleasure of the hour.

The banquet room was very prettily decorated by the members of the young ladies club "the social six" which added to the interest of the occasion.

Following the supper came the brief concert, including Christmas music and recitations, in which all did so well that they were generously applauded and many wished that this part of the program might have been longer. But the unloading of the two trees, which the messengers of Santa Claus had brought, was the climax.

That broadened the smiles of the children into loud outbreaks of merriment. And all went home happier for the hour which united old and young in the spirit of Christmas. "Glad Tidings of Great Joy To All People."

The committees were: Supper, Mrs. J. S. Hutchins, Mrs. M. Farwell, Mrs. Eugene Vandenberg; Concert, Mrs. E. L. Edwards, Mrs. A. L. Willey; Tree, Mrs. E. C. Park, Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Mrs. D. C. Philbrook.

Sunday morning a good audience was present. The music by the choir and the sermon were especially appropriate to the day. The evening service was omitted.

### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

New Year's sermon next Sunday morning.

The choir rehearsal will be omitted this week.

The church Roll Call will be deferred till the second week in January, as the pastor is to attend the Sunday meeting next week.

The Christian Endeavor services will be held next Sunday evening by Carroll Valentine.

The Christmas festivities passed off very merrily. The supper for Sunday school and parish under the able and efficient management of Mrs. Fred Philbrook was about the best ever.

The attendance was even larger than usual and never was supper better enjoyed by young and old. The children and some others were joyous to hilarity.

## BAD ACCIDENT ON G. T. R. NEAR GILEAD

### Four Men Killed, Two Injured and Much Property Destroyed

About 10:30 last Sunday night two freight trains met in a head on collision about one mile above "protection wall" between West Bethel and Gilead, killing one engineer, two firemen and a brakeman.

Winfield L. Chase of Portland, engineer of the regular train, bound to Portland, who jumped and was severely injured, was taken to the hospital at Bethel where he is resting comfortably with a good chance for recovery.

Engineer Corlies of the extra west bound freight is missing as is also fireman Herman G. Terrison, but the bodies of fireman E. P. Wilder and brakeman L. B. Pike have been recovered.

The wreck was one of the worst that has occurred in this section and tied up traffic until Tuesday morning. The cause is said to be that the east bound train ran by Gilead station when it had orders to cross the west bound train there. It is also said that the reason for doing this was that they thought the train was on the siding at Gilead and they were hurrying to make West Bethel in order to cross the up passenger there.

The accident happened on what is known as an opposite curve. Both trains were proceeding at the usual speed, when they met in the woods at an isolated section of the road. Telegraph poles were broken down and communication severed.

Twenty-four cars were derailed and some of them smashed into kindling wood. The mass of wreckage was piled high and the rails were twisted and torn from the sleepers.

Because of the darkness, slow progress was made recovering the bodies of the victims. The wreckage caught fire in places and from this source some illumination was furnished.

Both conductors and the rear brakeman on both trains escaped as did also the front brakeman on the east bound train.

The Public Utilities Commission have issued an order for a hearing to be held in the grand jury room of the Court house at So. Paris at 9 A. M., Friday, December 29, to investigate the accident.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

At the Parent-Teacher meeting held last Wednesday evening the topic, Music in the Public Schools, was discussed quite freely. All who were present voted in favor of having music taught in the schools. Some stated that they believed music when properly taught to be as important as any subject in the school curriculum. The beneficial results of music to the child physically, mentally and morally were spoken of. These results are so far-reaching in many instances that it is impossible to estimate or measure them.

Today the teachers of public school music tell us that every normal child can be taught to sing as well as to read. Every child in Bethel should have his opportunity to learn to sing as well as the children of the eighty towns of Maine where a trained public school music teacher is provided.

Miss Jennie E. Bean has been obliged to give up her position at West Bethel because of impaired health. Miss Ruby Smith has been appointed to teach the remaining ten weeks of the term.

A real educational treat was provided for the teachers when Mr. Albert W. Clark demonstrated his method of teaching writing at the brick schoolhouse Friday, Dec. 22. Hereafter the Clark method will be followed throughout the district.

Miss Florence M. Hale, State Agent for Rural Schools, plans to be in Bethel, Monday, Jan. 23, to attend a teachers' meeting. That she is a real live wire was proved when she addressed the teachers at the county convention here last May. Teachers have been requested to present their problems at this meeting. Miss Hale will address the Parent-Teacher Association in February.

The exercises of the Christmas tree under an improved arrangement gave much pleasure and delight to all. Every child had its bag of goodies and the older ones had the joy of seeing them happy. The little tots were unusually cute in their recitations. Merry Christmas started in at a lively pace.

## BETHEL INN

### Happenings of the Week

Dancing was enjoyed for a while on Friday evening with Victrola music.

Mr. Frank A. Russell, a prominent real estate man of Boston and Brookline, is at the Inn over the holidays.

Mrs. Elita Wendell, the Inn housekeeper, is enjoying a few days' vacation with friends in New Hampshire.

Mrs. E. L. Woodman of Concord, N. H., is spending the holidays at the Inn, where she entertained her son at dinner on Christmas Day.

Mrs. Albert E. West, Miss West and Miss Helen West are week end guests at the Inn, coming to Bethel to spend Christmas with Mr. West.

The many friends of Miss Miriam Herrick were very glad to welcome her back to Bethel, where she will spend the holidays with her parents at the Inn.

The Inn employees had a Christmas celebration Monday night in their sitting room. A Christmas tree prettily decorated and well filled with presents was enjoyed by all.

The Wednesday afternoon tea continues to be as popular as ever with the Inn guests and their friends. A good number being present last Wednesday, and all seemed to enjoy the occasion very much.

The toboggan chute is in excellent condition and many are taking advantage of the slide. The slide down was made in thirty seconds on Christmas Day. The walk back was more leisurely taken.

The Inn was prettily and appropriately decorated for Christmas, and there were many dinner guests, among them: Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gehring, Miss Hodgdon, Miss Sawford, Miss DuMoulin, Miss Mary True, Mrs. J. C. Billings, Miss Ida Packard, Mr. Carroll Mitchell, Mr. Frederick James, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Tuell, Mrs. C. Eames, Miss Alice Eames, Miss Colwell, Mr. Probst, Mr. Sherwin, Miss Robinson, Miss Pease, Miss Mabel E. Durand, Miss Katharine Durand, Mr. H. H. Durand, Mr. Fred B. Merrill, Miss Harriet Merrill, Mr. H. C. Rowe, Mr. E. F. Blaise.

## BETHEL TO HAVE CONTINUOUS TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Mr. A. Van Den Kerckhoven of the Van Tol & Tel. Co., has just announced that beginning January 1, 1917, he will give continuous service to his telephone subscribers. This means that we will be able to get "central" at any time of day as there will be someone on duty both day and night.

Mr. Van is to be congratulated on being able to get enough new subscribers to make this move possible.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mrs. Lucian Littlehale visited in Locke's Mills, Monday.

The Men's Club will meet at Bethel Inn, Wednesday evening, Dec. 27.

Mr. Harry Carter of Berlin, N. H., spent Christmas with his children in Bethel.

Mr. Lee Holt was the guest of his sister, Mrs. L. W. Hamsell and family over Christmas.

Miss Kathleen Kelly of Guilford, Vt., was the guest of her friend, Miss Blanche Richardson over the Christmas holidays.

Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Corlies dined with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chamberlain and Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Upton, Christmas Day.

The ladies of the Relief Corps went around calling on the old soldiers on Christmas morning and left as a token of remembrance a basket of fruit and confectionery.

## NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bethel National Bank will be held in the banking room of said bank, in Bethel, Maine, on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1917 at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

ELDERY C. PARK, Cashier.

December 1st, 1916. 12-7-6t.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

### Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

**DISTRICT LIKELY TO GO DRY.** Bills for prohibition in the District of Columbia, immigration with the literary test included, and a corrupt practices measure, are occupying the immediate attention of the United States Senate. The prohibition bill is being urged at every opportunity by Senator Sheppard, who is leading the fight for the Democrats, and Senator Kenyon for the Republicans. Its passage by the Senate this winter is regarded as very probable. A poll of the two branches of Congress develops the fact, so it is claimed, that the bill providing for limited prohibition in the District of Columbia will be passed if it can be brought to a vote. There is a small majority pledged to the prohibition measure in both branches of Congress, but there may be enough members who would prefer not to go on record, to prevent the measure from coming to a final vote. The District of Columbia prohibition bill aims to close the saloons, but it will permit the use of liquor at banquets, and in private houses. Great care has been taken by the prohibition advocates to do nothing which will deprive foreigners in the Diplomatic Service from getting all the booze they want for their own establishments or served at the social functions which they are accustomed to attend.

**SCHOOLS AS COMMUNITY CENTERS.** Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, presided at a session of the American Civic Association, devoted to "schools as community centers," in Washington this week. Miss Wilson has been one of the leaders in the thought favoring the community spirit, and she received strong commendation when she headed a protest against the action of the school boards in New York and Washington last summer, because of their narrowing policies, intended to limit the use of schoolrooms as the public forum for parents. Percy Mackaye delivered a talk on the community drama at the session presided over by Miss Wilson. The American Civic Association seeks to develop a neighborly spirit in local communities, through the schools and in every other practical manner that will serve in the advancement of civic conditions.

**CABINET TO REMAIN.** The sweet solace of cabinet port-folios for ex-Senators and the big politicians who achieved distinction in the recent campaign is not likely to mature. President Wilson has been coming to an understanding with the different members of his official family, and all of the cabinet members have been asked to remain. It is barely possible that one or two of them may voluntarily retire. However, cabinet officers are like other federal officials—and a Congressman once said with reference to his postmaster "that they seldom die, and never resign."

**HONEST ADVERTISING BILL CONSIDERED.** The Stephen's bill, which attempts to regulate honest advertising and uphold price maintenance on articles of standard merchandise, is likely to be reported favorably to the House of Representatives within the next few weeks. The American Fair Trade League of New York has made a strenuous campaign in behalf of this measure, and indications are that they will be able to pass the bill at the present session, or at the next long session.

**THE NEWS PRINT INVESTIGATION.** The Federal Trade Commission has not been investigating the news print paper situation very long, but it is already understood that the Commissioners are satisfied that no shortage of paper exists in the United States. The indications are that the big advance in prices is due to an artificial condition that has been created by the big paper manufacturers, and the group of men who control the output of paper. There has been considerable talk to the effect that small papers of the country have been represented at the hearings. As a matter of fact this is not true. The representative of a "Boiler plate" house has been prominent in the investigation, and an Illinois Congressman has appeared, claiming to represent the State Press Association. But that is about all the voice the country newspaper has had in affairs of the United States Government since the time, several years ago, that the trade war between the plate and ready-print houses was taken up by the Depart-

## GRANGE NEWS

### NORWAY GRANGE.

Norway Grange met in regular session on December 23. Meeting was opened by Worthy Master Richardson at 1:45. E. P. Tawne was appointed to the Overseer's chair and Edith Knightly as Secretary. After opening exercises the business of reelecting Overseer and Pomona. Fred Lovejoy was re-elected Overseer and Mrs. Imogene Lovejoy was re-elected Pomona for the ensuing year. Worthy Master gave a brief talk on the State Grange, but promised a longer and comprehensive talk on what seemed to him one of the best State Grange meetings he ever attended, and Sister Richardson is just as enthusiastic. Four candidates were elected to membership. Dinner committee for Pomona, Jan. 2, include the nine letters D to L, Edith Knightly chairman, and she says, "a lot of beans sisters." The contest is being arranged but is not quite settled. Installation of officers Jan. 13. The sick members reported as gaining. Meeting closed in form.

**COMMUNITY DRAMA POSTPONED.** Owing to illness Mr. Dempster has been obliged to call off the dramas which were to be given in Bethel this winter. It is hoped that in spite of this one or two dramas will be given. All those who purchased tickets for the entertainment next Saturday evening will have their money refunded.

**THE COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE.** Not since the night, over sixty years ago, when in the old Academy, "The Beloved Teacher" Dr. True, arranged and lighted the first Christmas tree Bethel ever saw, has there been a like thrill of beautiful novelty in our midst as last Sunday night's experience portrayed.

The great, symmetrical tree, beautiful in itself, was placed in the Park facing Broad Street. The glassy surface of the snow reflected the colored lights, and the stillness of a perfect winter's night enveloped all.

The inspiring, united chorus, led by voice and organ, sang the fine old carols with so thrilling an effect as to bring tears as well as rejoicings for how they rang Memory's bell.

And the song of the day echoing from where the choir of thousands are singing it, "If your heart keeps right" brought all the listening throng into the beautiful rhythm of sympathetic feeling.

Then the gracious thought to visit the Shunt-in! The ringing bugle-call of response! And, over and above all the great recognition that in unity of spirit is the bond of peace, lifted this whole community upon a higher level.

Our year closes with deep gratitude to those whose breadth of thought and generosity made the beautiful dream a reality.

All hope it will crystallize into a permanent source of rejoicing for the coming year!

ment of Justice.

**THE FAME OF "THAT SPECIAL."** The triumphant Democrats do not seem to grow weary of the celebrations in honor of the reelection of President Wilson. At the Bryan dinner, and at the other largely attended affairs, the Hughes' Special, which toured the west with a bunch of society women from New York, has been treated as the joke of the campaign. At one of these affairs, it was related how that great woman Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado was put on the trail of the Golden Special and succeeded everywhere in turning the votes of women to President Wilson. Mrs. Robinson has been described as "the Demosthenes of the feminist movement," and in San Francisco 5,000 husky American citizens did the hitherto unheard thing of cheering a woman speaker for several minutes. As illustrating the power of appeal developed by Mrs. Robinson, it has been related that she was about the only person in the entire campaign who turned those words, "too proud to fight" into a real advantage. She would go on to say "that we of the west are all willing to fight and die for our country if only the cause is a cause to die for." Then she would pick out some husky six-footer in the hall and address herself to him, relating how on the way to the hall she had seen a little dirty, sleeky boy—a most unattractive person—and she would ask the husky man "to go out and beat him up for me." By that time everyone was looking and

(Continued on page 3.)

## WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—1 line, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

## NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE, Bethel, Maine.

Telephones—Shop, 10-12; Res., 20-7.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE

C. C. BRYANT,

2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine. Telephone Connection.

## DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.

Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.

## SHOE REPAIRING.

Neatly and Promptly Done. Laces, Polishes, Whittings, Etc.

A. B. BUXTON,

Maine Street, Bethel, Maine. Opposite N. F. Brown's.

## FOR SALE.

Pair black horses weighing 1130 each, one 12, the other 14 years old, the horses I worked on my peddler cart for 3 years. Also my peddler cart and sled, both in good running order.

W. A. BRAGG, Bethel, Maine.

## MEN WANTED.

Jobs now open unloading pulp wood, and men in crew will be given first chance at steady jobs with good pay in our new pulp mill. Good wages, good board—near Portland by trolley—Write or call.

S. D. WARREN & CO., 12-21-22-p. Cumberland Mills, Me.

## FOR SALE.

The barn on the Milton Grover place on Grover Hill. Can be taken down and moved. Well timbered and much good lumber can be taken from it. Apply to

HERRICK & PARK.

## NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK.

Notice is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Alice Melverda Bass and numbered 1860, has been destroyed or lost, and that it is desired to have a new book of deposit issued.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK, By A. E. Herrick, Treasurer.

Bethel, Maine, Dec. 6th, 1916. 12-14-31-p.

## NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I have purchased the Laundry Business of Mr. Ralph Young and assumed possession Dec. 18th. I have secured the services of Mr. W. C. Garey and will endeavor to do your laundry work in a satisfactory manner.

DELLISON CONROY.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Four good work horses weighing about 1500 lbs. each. Will sell single or in pairs. Also harness, sleds and wagons.

A. M. MORRILL, 12-21-31-p. Bethel, Me.

## SHOES

We cater to the whole family. We are all sized up on light and heavy rubbers and overshoes.

Stockings, felt shoes and warm footgear of all kinds.

Shoe and Rubber Repairing in all its branches.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.

## NOTICE.

Will pay 3 cents per pound for clean rags suitable for wiping presses. CITIZEN OFFICE.



## We Thank You

for your share in making this a very successful year for our store. Our sales show a big increase over past years.

**Our Policy!** To handle only quality merchandise that we can guarantee marked at a fair profit. Just one price makes this a store you will enjoy shopping in.

## Mark Down Sale

On All Fall and Winter Coats and Suits. Every One New This Season.

Suits were \$12.45, now	\$ 7.45	Coats were \$12.45, now	\$ 7.45
Suits were \$16.45, now	\$ 9.75	Coats were \$14.95, now	\$ 9.75
Suits were \$19.75, now	\$12.45	Coats were \$19.75, now	\$13.45

CHILDREN'S COATS ABOUT HALF-PRICE

### BROWN, BUCK & CO.

NORWAY, MAINE

## DON'T FORGET TO GET BALLARD'S GOLDEN OIL

The greatest throat and lung remedy. No opiates or alcohol. On sugar—pleasant to take. 25c and 50c at all dealers.

### LOCKE'S MILLS.

Justamora Club held their annual banquet at the club house, Wednesday evening. The members found their places at the table by cards. The appropriate menus announced the following: Grapefruit, chicken salad, celery, mashed potato, baked fish, hot rolls, pickles, olives, coffee, coffee cake, strawberry pudding and nuts. The prettily decorated trees bore a gift for each member. Those present were: Marian McFarlane, Edith and Eva Fiske, Mrs. Lillian Swan, Mrs. Helen Stowell, Edna Mason, Mrs. Florence Swift, and Bertha Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Tobbetts entertained at dinner Monday, Mrs. E. L. Tobbetts and Donald Tobbetts of Auburn, Lester Tobbetts and Fred Morton.

Daniel Cross is home from Massachusetts for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Carol Brewster of Lewiston were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rand.

Marian McFarlane is visiting relatives in Auburn over the Xmas holidays.

Mrs. Elmer Fiske and daughter, Edith, were in Norway, Wednesday.

Eldon Goodwin's baby is very ill with bronchial pneumonia.

There was a Christmas tree and appropriate exercises at the church, Friday evening. The tree was well laden with gifts.

Mrs. Clara Brown was in Bethel, Friday.

### HISBETOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Learned took dinner at Mr. A. R. Pennock's, Friday.

Sadie Howe came home last Monday from Wilton, where she has been teaching, to spend the holidays.

Nowell Andrews and his little son, Charles, went to the Christmas tree at North Waterford, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Stella Hobson remains about the same at this writing.

Mrs. A. R. Pennock and daughter, Belle, spent the day, Thursday, at Norway.

### To Our Friends

We extend our sincere thanks for your liberal patronage during the past year and wish you all a Happy New Year

Ceylon Rowe & Son

### BETHEL and Vicinity

We wish all our readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Mrs. Annie Willey was in Lewiston, Tuesday.

Everett Smith spent Christmas with his family.

Alpha Powers from Hanover was in town, Tuesday.

Miss Ella Sanborn visited her sister, Mrs. Scribner, Christmas.

Mr. Alanson Tyler is spending the holidays with his family.

Mr. W. H. Young was a business visitor in Woodstock, Tuesday.

Mrs. Henry Austin is ill at her home suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. W. R. Chapman was at home from New York for the holidays.

Miss Clara Brown was a guest of her brother and family, Mr. Harry Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmon Jordan of Mechanic Falls spent Christmas in Bethel.

Mrs. Ralph Young was the guest of friends in Bethel a few days last week.

Mr. Linn Bartlett went up to Magalloway, Monday to work for Ned Carter.

Gordon and Marjory Allen were week end guests of relatives in East Stoneham.

Mr. Ernest Ham of Norway was the guest of friends in town over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Lows of Bryant's Pond are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cole.

Miss Marina Mansfield of Smith College is at home for the Christmas vacation.

Supt. and Mrs. F. H. Byram spent Christmas with Mrs. Byram's sister in Lewiston.

Mr. Winfield Wight of Bowdoin was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wight last Friday.

Master Harold Lawrence of Portland is spending the Christmas vacation with relatives in town.

Mrs. B. J. Backer from Norway is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Smith, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Watts of Portland are guests of Mr. Algernon Chappan and daughter, Angie.

Mr. Durward Mason, who is working in the woods at Grafton, spent the holidays at his home.

Mr. L. W. Lavorgna returned from Canton, Monday, after spending a few days with his parents.

Miss Ellen Kimball, who has been spending several weeks in Boston, returned home, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Soule of Portland, Me., spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Perkins from So. Paris were week end guests of her sister, Mrs. Frank Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coburn have gone to Lewiston for the winter where Mr. Coburn has employment.

Masters Bath and Abbott Cole of New Hampshire spent the Christmas vacation with their uncle, Mr. Chas. Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Baker and brother, Art, spent Christmas at Bangor with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Upton and family.

Mrs. Carver, Mrs. Ella Mansfield and daughter, Marian, and Mr. J. L. Carver were guests of Mr. Mark Allen and family at Bryant's Pond, Christmas.

Miss Hazel Arno, who is teaching at Monmouth, Me., is spending the Christmas vacation with her mother, Mrs. B. L. Arno.

Miss Maria Robertson has closed her home and gone to Augusta where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. G. A. Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gathard Carlson returned to their home in Dorchester, Mass., Tuesday, after spending Christmas with Dr. F. B. Tuell and family.

Prof. W. R. Chapman has succeeded at last in gathering in his steers that went wild last fall. Mr. Abner Kimball's dog proved his worth as it would have been impossible to get the steers alive without him.

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### We Wish to

Thank our friends and customers for the generous patronage accorded us during the past year, and extend our best wishes for a happy and prosperous 1917 to all.

EDWARD P. LYON

### IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN  
General Merchandise  
and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

Harold Chandler spent Christmas with his grandparents and left for Winthrop, Monday evening.

Janet and Wilma Bryant of Backfield were guests of their aunt, Mrs. Annie Willey, over Christmas.

### HANOVER.

Lester Richardson is home for the holidays.

Mrs. Cheslie Saunders and Mrs. John McPherson were in Rumford, shopping, last Thursday.

Mildred and Marjory Dyer have come to spend the holiday recess with their parents.

The Sunday school had a Christmas tree in the hall, Sunday afternoon.

The stage driver had the misfortune to have his team break through the ice one day last week.

In District No. 2 the scholars and teacher had a Christmas tree, Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Davis and son spent Christmas with his father, S. P. Davis.

### WEST GREENWOOD.

School closed on Howe Hill, Thursday until after the holidays. In the afternoon a tree was laden with presents for the pupils and those present.

Mae Cross spent the holiday with her mother and relatives.

The agent for the Maine Farmer was in town one day last week.

Mike Kennagh and little daughter of South Paris spent Christmas with his parents.

Cal Cummings and Dan Cole were in town, recently.

James Berryman and brother, Herbert, spent Christmas with their mother at Locke's Mills.

John Harrington was home for the holiday.

Rev. T. C. Chapman was on Howe Hill, Thursday, making calls.

**LIVELY WINTER**

**AT AUGUSTA.**

The Maine Legislative session is at hand, and it is bound to be one of the most interesting in our history. The law makers cannot escape dealing with several matters of vital importance.

The Good Roads contest is certain to be a big one and one in which every tax payer in Maine is interested—a mill tax against a bond issue plan, and the "trunk line" and State aid schemes versus business roads over a largely increased mileage for the benefit of the farm-to-market idea. Then a budget system is to be introduced for discussion and consideration from every angle by the Legislature. An attack will also be made upon the primary law; equal suffrage will have its

hand, and it is bound to be one of the most interesting in our history. The law makers cannot escape dealing with several matters of vital importance.

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### The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Cold Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

Die and depart, Old Year, old Welcome, O morning air of health and strength!  
O glad New Year, bring us new to-morrow,  
With blossom, leaf, and fruitage at length.  
Oella Thax

### THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR

Another New Year; a call to go forward. We are all ashamed of the blots on last year's records, many of our unkind acts, selfishness, and the many things we have done. Has the past year yielded its best? To us all have come, of course, many misfortunes, for which we are not responsible; possibly the Angel has visited our homes and heavy burdens upon young shoulders. Life brings many cares we can avoid, and those we must accept bear patiently. But there are successes, failures, so much within ourselves that we can overcome, none of us to conquer, something higher larger to be achieved. Thoreau says he went forth to the experienced new season: "I go forth to make demands on life. I wish to begin summer well; to do something worthy and wise to transcend my routine and that of my townsmen; pray that this life of this spring this summer may be fair in my life. May I dare as I have never? May I purify myself anew as with water, soul and body. May I give myself to be a hunter of the beautiful that nothing escape me. I am eager to report the glory of the universe. I am worthy to do it; to have gone through with regarding human values so as not to be distracted from regaining divine values. It is reasonable a man should be something worthy the end of the year than at the beginning." True it is, that the noblest and women never reached the desert with their attainments; but all pressing forward toward the things that we wish, with Browning they say: "Why stay we on the earth unless grow?" There is a noble discontent and the same appeal is made to individual life as it was made to Ptolemy to forget the things that are behind and to press forward to the things that are before.

Each one is surrounded by many good and by many bad influences; it is impossible to stand still; if we are striving to become master of our weaknesses we are deteriorating, which one of the sad tragedies of life. Of we see deterioration of character these we honored and trusted; we have seen the young man or woman who we believed to be honorable, no hearted, become unscrupulous, and a criminal; this is one of the sad tragedies of life. Let us not be blind to higher ideals, let us not become self-righteous, but over cultivate the upward look toward the higher good. Life is always everywhere a struggle and a battle; youth and old age have each its special kind of content; at age we are free from the engagement with some combatant; every day brings some trial, some opportunity which tests our strength and skill; life is a opportunity, and opportunity is a trial which ends every day for renewal; strength; the battle is continuous there are days when we relax, rest, days, here and there, but the rule of life is, the condition of progress.

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## The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

Die and depart, Old Year, old sorrow! Welcome, O morning air of health and strength! O glad New Year, bring us new hope to-morrow, With blossom, leaf, and fruitage bright at length.

Gelia Thaxter.

### THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Another New Year; a call to go forward. We are all ashamed of the old plots on last year's records, made by our unkind acts, selfishness, carelessness, of the many things we have done, and the many things we have left undone. Has the past year yielded to us its best? To us all have come, or will come, many misfortunes, for which we are not responsible; possibly the Death Angel has visited our homes and placed heavy burdens upon young shoulders. Life brings many cares we can not avoid, and these we must accept and bear patiently. But there are weaknesses, failures, so much within ourselves that we can overcome much for us to conquer, something higher and larger to be achieved. Thoreau wrote as he went forth to the experience of a new season: "I go forth to make new demands on life. I wish to begin this summer well; to do something in it worthy and wise; to transcend my daily routine and that of my townsmen. I pray that this life of this spring and this summer may be fair in my memory. May I dare as I have never done. May I purify myself anew as with fire and water, soul and body. May I guide myself to be a hunter of the beautiful that nothing escape me. I am eager to report the glory of the universe. May I be worthy to do it; to have gotten through with regarding human values, so as not to be distracted from regarding divine values. It is reasonable that a man should be something worthier at the end of the year than at the beginning." True it is, that the noblest men and women never reached the desired with their attainments; but always pressing forward toward the things beyond them, with Browning they think:—"Why stay we on the earth unless to grow?" There is a noble discontent, and the same appeal is made to every individual life as it was made to Paul, to forget the things that are behind, and to press forward to the things that are before.

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Barbar made "I sincerely with whom I if meeting and it will give my with, that cor- which they e known Mr. and know that under valuable trymen, truck of Cumberland pointed as the tionally good for the post- He was reared and dairy After his age of Agricul- k to the home successful in

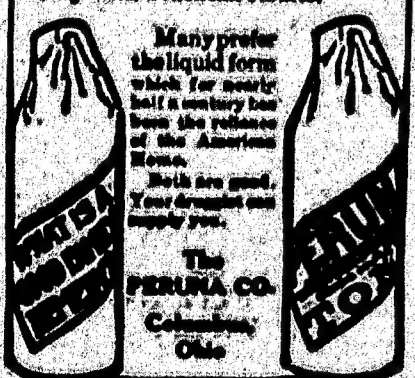
## Quick Cold Relief

is usually found through the prompt administration of a mildly laxative, expectorant tonic—one that will soothe the inflammation, remove the mucus, and help Nature to build up resistance.

### Peruna is That Tonic.

Its action is prompt, usually very effective, and it is without harmful effects. Every household should keep it at hand for this purpose, and every catarrhal sufferer should regularly use this reliable remedy.

The tablet form will be found very convenient. A tablet or two at the very beginning of a cold will frequently prevent its development, and these tablets may be taken regularly with beneficial results.



### YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

right around your home, just as hundreds of men and women are doing. Work is easy, pleasant and permanently profitable. Be your own boss and build your own business. You take no risk, make sure profit right along. Send name, address, one reference. L. BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York City.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

## The Woman's Shop of Portland

Wishes you a HAPPY NEW YEAR. We hope you will attend our

### ANNUAL JANUARY FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Your savings will more than pay your expenses.

Entire Stock of Suits, Coats, Furs, Waists, Skirts, Street and Party Dresses, reduced in proportion to the length of time they have been in the Shop.

Nearly all goods are of this season manufacture and considering the extreme reductions from our usually low prices, this will be one of the most attractive January Sales you have ever attended.

Ladies' and Misses' Coats reduced to \$6.95, \$7.95, \$9.95, \$11.50, \$12.95, \$14.95, \$16.75, \$17.95, \$19.95, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50, \$29.95, \$35.00, \$39.95. Former prices were \$9.95 to \$65.00.

One piece Dresses reduced to \$4.95, \$6.95, \$8.95, \$9.95, \$11.50, \$12.95, \$14.95, \$16.75, \$17.95 and \$19.95. Former prices were \$7.95 to \$35.00.

Separate Skirts reduced to \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$6.95, \$9.95 and \$12.95. Were \$4.95 to \$25.00.

All Ladies' Fall Suits including a few last Spring Suits reduced to \$7.95, \$9.95, \$12.95, \$14.95, \$16.75, \$19.95 and \$25.00. Former prices were \$14.95 to \$50.00.

Silk and Lace Blouses reduced to \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.45, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95 and \$6.95. Were formerly \$2.95 to \$9.95.

Fur Neckpieces, Muffs, and matched Sets in all desirable pelts reduced 25 to 40 per cent. from regular retail prices.

## THE WOMAN'S SHOP PORTLAND

Management of R. M. Lewsen

499 Congress St., Corner Brown St.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Charles Dunn, Jr., superintendent of the State School for Boys at South Portland, in his annual report, which has been filed with the Governor and Council, states that although a very much larger number of boys were placed out during the last two years than during the previous two years, the number returned for breach of the conditions of their parole have been just about half as many as during the previous two years. Continuing in his report Superintendent Dunn says:

**Industrial Development.** "Two years ago I recommended that during the next two years some steps be taken to thoroughly and practically investigate the expense of establishing an industrial training building at the state school, and that plans be formulated and presented to the legislature of 1917-1918 looking to the building and equipment of such a building. I am still of the opinion that a development of this kind would be for the greatest interest of the school, and that the fact of its need should not be lost sight of, but on the other hand kept full in view as a thing to be accomplished when circumstances favor it. However, at the present time the increased expense of material is greater than could possibly have been foreseen at the time I made the recommendation above referred to.

"A committee of the trustees who have investigated such minor improvements as the extension of the heating plant from our central station to our two cottages which are now heated by individual plants, has resulted in the discovery that the excessively high price of material is such that even the people who gave us the estimate for such extension, advised that it is not best to undertake any extensive construction until the materials can be had at lower prices. Therefore I would not at this time recommend that any special appropriation be made for new building or extensive permanent improvements, notwithstanding our recognition of the fact that some of these things are needed and have become economical necessities at such time as they can be profitably added to our plant.

"In view of the fact that we are obliged to ask for a largely increased expense of living, such as food, clothing, and cost of upkeep, we must refrain from asking for such special appropriation."

## CANTON

Seamore Card, who has pneumonia, is getting along nicely. Miss Gladys Buck of Buckfield is caring for him.

Mrs. R. A. Barrows has been on the sick list. Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Merle Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Adams of Canton Point, and Miss Cleora Deoster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Deoster of Buckfield. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will reside at East Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lucas have been entertaining Mr. Lucas' cousin, Amasa Lucas, of Boston.

Mrs. H. A. Wentworth and Miss Montezzo York are spending a few weeks in Boston and Quincy, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drake are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

L. B. Smith and family are visiting at Woodlands.

Prof. W. S. Wright of Bethel gave a concert at the F. B. church Wednesday evening assisted by local talent. Mr. Wright expects to secure a class in singing which will be organized Tuesday of this week.

Posemah Rebekah Lodge elected officers Friday evening as follows: N. G., Mrs. Amy Chamberlain; V. G., Mrs. Ethel Woodward; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Marion A. Smith; Fin. Sec., Miss Bath Johnson; Treas., Mrs. Eleanor Westgate.

Miss Nellie Hutchinson is engaged as housekeeper at the Hotel Juncos, Southern Pines, N. C.

Miss Eva Briggs is caring for Mrs. Francis Drake and daughter.

The village schools closed for a vacation of a week, Friday.

Miss Mary I. Richardson arrived home from Wells, Monday.

A union Christmas tree of the Universalist and P. B. churches was held at the Universalist church, Saturday evening with exercises by the children.

The inspection of John A. Holgo-Rief Corps will be held on Jan. 2.

Miss Ruth Richardson, a student at the Boston University, is home for the holidays.

Mrs. Harry Abbott and son of Livermore Falls has been visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Arthur Chamberlain is very ill. John C. Parlin of Albion is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. L. Worden and family.

B. E. Gerrish of Buckfield was in town last week.

Wills Magnus has gone to Jackson, N. H., to spend the winter with his daughter.

Mrs. Helen A. Eastman of Canton has received word of the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jennie Irish Austin of Redlands, Cal., on Sunday. Mrs. Austin passed away very suddenly from heart failure. She was the widow of the late Albert Austin formerly of Portland and Canton. She was 72 years of age. Before marriage she was Miss Jennie Irish, a native of Hartford. She is survived by a son, Albert Austin of Bath, Mrs. Jennie Washburn of Redlands, Cal., Mrs. Fred A. Clark of Strong. Mr. Austin passed away a few years ago and Mrs. Austin was planning to visit in Canton and Buckfield next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. House of North Turner have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Towle.

R. C. Morse and family have moved from Canton Point to Dixfield.

### Health of the Boys.

The school physician, Dr. Joseph Blake Drummond, who has been with us now for the past three years, was by vote of the board of trustees made a regular member of our staff at a yearly salary instead of being paid by the call as has previously been the case with school physicians. This gives a greater freedom of action of both the physician and superintendent, leaving the doctor free to call as often as he thinks he ought to call, and allowing the superintendent to call him at any time when there is even the slightest possible need of his attendance, without fear of adding too much to the medical outlay for the school.

"This change has been made without entailing extra cost, and will probably result in an actual saving, which is indicated by an examination of the cost of medical attendance for the past four years. Dr. Drummond has inaugurated a card index system for keeping the physical records of the boys admitted and enabling him to have a closer supervision of their individual needs. The health of the boys during the past two years has been quite remarkable in its freedom from all serious sicknesses and contagious disorders; and at no time have we had any considerable number of boys confined to the houses by illness, and for the most of the time there has been no illness of any kind whatever. Certain small physical disabilities which boys bring into the school with them are sought to be relieved by Dr. Drummond by means of small operations, which have frequently resulted in allowing the boy to have a normal development which had hitherto been arrested by his disability.

## BLUE STORES

### Fur Coats

MEN'S AND LADIES'

Excellent Values in Dog, Calf, Spanish Beaver and Angora

\$18 to \$37

Prices no higher

### OVERCOATS

Large Stock, Many Styles to Show You. \$7.50 to \$22

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MAINE

We pay postage on all mail orders.

"Notwithstanding the rapidly advancing prices of foodstuffs of every kind, there has been no diminution of the quantity and quality of food furnished to our inmates. Recent investigation by the Russell Sage Institution of Pathology as reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association shows that the amount of food required by growing boys of school age is half as much again as a farmer at work is believed to require. The appetites of growing boys are something that cannot be trifled with and it is now generally believed that the condition of a boy's health during the growing period depends very largely upon the quantity and quality of nourishment he receives. I believe that the health of the boys at this school is a further demonstration of the fact.

**Religious Instruction and Training.** "During the past year I have canvassed the ministers of Portland and vicinity with a view to having regular assignment of speakers for the afternoons of every Sunday in the year. This was done in the form of a letter sent to the several preachers, and their response was most gratifying to me and to all the officers of the school. These gentlemen have from their frequent visits to me, and their self sacrificing service in our behalf, become deeply interested and attached to our work, and with the voluntary services of these clergymen and of the Salvation Army we have here at the school one of the most interesting Sunday afternoon services to be found anywhere in the state. The sermons and talks which are delivered to our boys are as carefully thought out and prepared as any, and I believe that the general effect of them is of incalculable benefit.

"The Catholic boys continue to receive their instruction at the hands of Rev. Timothy J. Mahoney, an able and devoted priest who makes his regular visitations to the school count for so much with his pupils. The boys work hard at their catechism and are extremely proficient in the church observances, and I believe their conduct as members of the school is influenced for good by the instruction that they are receiving at his hands."

### Statistical Information.

The average daily attendance at the school for the past year was 170; new commitments for the year, 40; returned from parole during the year, five; paroled during the year, 64; accepted during the year, five; twelve discharged by vote of the trustees.

The commitments for the past year were for the following offenses: Larceny, 28; truancy, seven; common runaway, four; assault, one; vagabondage, one; breaking and entering, five; injury to property, one. The largest number of commitments during the past year were from Portland, with Bangor second and Biddeford third.

### HEALTH NEWS.

Consider the automobile. When the car is going to stand still for more than a few minutes the driver stops the engine. By doing this he saves gasoline, oil, and above all, useless wear and tear on the machinery. If he lets the engine "run idle" he has wasted a lot of valuable material, shortened the

life of his engine and in the meantime the automobile hasn't budged an inch. The birds build nests for the protection of their young against the weather; the foxes dig holes for security against foes; the squirrels lay by stores of nuts against the coming of winter; and dogs bury bones against the day when bones will be scarce. These are the manifestations of a normal protective instinct arising from an experience of many, many generations. So far as is known though, no bird ever tried to build more nests than his neighbor; no fox ever fretted because he only had one hole in which to hide; no squirrel ever died of anxiety lest he should not lay by enough nuts for two winters instead of for one; and no dog ever lost any sleep over the fact that he didn't have enough bones laid aside to provide for his declining years.

This protective instinct is also present in the human mind and when properly directed is a great source of prosperity both to the individual and the nation. In order for man to store up and lay by, to gain advancement either in honor or material things, it is necessary that he take some forethought of the morrow, but just so soon as he carries this beyond the normal point the mental process becomes an exaggerated and abnormal one. The normal protective instinct is stimulated by a normal fear of those events which are reasonably sure to happen in the future unless means are adopted against them. The moment that this fear becomes abnormal or exaggerated it over stimulates this protective instinct and to no good purpose because it results in worry. This worry continues long after the necessity for the normal stimulus of fear has passed, with the result that there is an impairment in mental power and a dissipation of the nervous forces. In other words, the mental engine has been "running idle" and at the same time delivering no propulsive power. In fact, worry is an abnormal state.

Not all worry is preventable but for the most part it can be avoided. Most of our fears are never realized, and as a rule, if we meet our troubles day by day as they come without worrying about them before they arrive or fretting over them after they have passed, we will find that we have the strength to rise above them. Worry undermines the health to a certain extent. It really weakens the mental forces by using them out by doing nothing. Usually the relief from worry rests with the victim of this unhappy habit himself, but sometimes the real causes are not the ones which seem to explain the condition and we must go deep into our lives or have the assistance of those who are skilled in unravelling mental processes.

The best antidote for worry is a change of mental occupation, a getting away from the scenes which provoke worry, exercise in the open air, a good book, a pleasant recreation, or a temporary change of occupation. As a matter of mental health every sufferer from this unfortunate condition owes it to himself to discover some simple means of getting away from this habit which is destructive to health and peace of mind alike.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE



# THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.  
Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1916.

## STATE OFFICIALS AND EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE.

During the administration of Governor Carl E. Milliken, he will have a number of appointments to make to some of the most important State offices. The seven-year terms of Associate Justices George E. Haley of Saco and George M. Hanson of Calais will expire, both in 1918, while the terms of Judge Joseph E. P. Connelly of the superior court for Cumberland county and Judge Fred Emery Beane of Kennebec county will also expire within the next two years, both in 1918. The term of chief Justice Albert H. Savage of Auburn will also expire in May, 1918, and by that time he will have reached the age of 70 years and may retire on half pay if he so desires.

Early in the present Democratic administration, Gov. Curtis removed several State officials or rather in some instances he asked them to resign. These were cases wherein the incumbent of the office should serve for a specified term of years or during the pleasure of the Governor and Council. In their places Gov. Curtis appointed Harry A. Plummer of Bethel as the superintendent of public buildings, Erastus J. Carter of Stonington as State insurance commissioner, Irving E. Vernon of Portland as bank commissioner, Henry E. Dunnack of Bangor as State librarian, Frank E. Mace of Augusta as State land agent and forestry commissioner, Elmer H. Waterhouse of Portland as the warden of the State's prison and the three inspectors of prisons and jails William J. Bradbury of Fairfield, James W. Meserve of Buxton and John E. Fitzgerald of Bethel.

The Democratic, or those who were appointed by Governor Curtis, outside of the judges and recorders of municipal courts and trustees of State institutions, and who were appointed for specified terms without the provision that they serve during the pleasure of the Governor and Council, are Eben F. Littlefield of Belfast, chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, whose term will expire Oct. 1, 1918, William Drennon of Port Clyde, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, whose term of three years will expire March 5, 1919, Leon G. O. Brown of Mills, member of the Commission of Inland Fisheries and Game, whose term will expire Feb. 5, 1919, Philip J. Deering of Portland, member of the State Highway Commission, whose term of three years will expire July 10, 1918, and Frank A. Peabody of Houlton, member of the State Highway Commission, whose term will expire July 12, 1919.

Much interest will be manifested by politicians as to the attitude of Governor-elect Milliken in the matter of retaining officials until the expiration of their terms. The term of Terrence H. Towle of Bangor as the reporter of decisions of the supreme court will not expire until 1920, but he may be removed at any time, although Governor-elect allowed George H. Smith of Presque Isle, a Republican, to serve out his term, and Governor-elect did not displace William P. Thompson of Bangor, a Democrat.

The terms of the following State officials, those for specified terms, will expire within the next two years: Heros A. Eddy of Har Harbor, commissioner of labor and industry and State factory inspector, July 13, 1917; William H. Ayer of Oakland, member of the State Highway Commission, July 19, 1917; Harry B. Austin of Phillips, chairman of the Commission on Inland Fisheries and Game, July 29, 1917; Bertrand U. McIntire of East Waterford, chairman of the Board of State Assessors, April 1, 1917; Charles W. Mullen of Bangor, member of the Public Utilities Commission, Nov. 30, 1917; Archie E. Fairbanks of Monmouth, steamboat inspector, April 17, 1918; John H. McDonald of Addison, steamboat inspector, June 12, 1918; Leon G. O. Brown of Mills, member of the Commission on Inland Fisheries and Game, Feb. 5, 1919; Philip J. Deering of Portland, member of the State Highway Commission, July 10, 1918.

The State prison clerk is elected by the Governor and Council, generally early in an administration. This position has always been held by a veteran of the Civil War with one exception, Kingsbury B. Piper of Fairfield having been selected by the Democratic Council at 1911/12 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. George D. Dodge of Carmel. Although the term of the live stock sanitary commissioner is for two years, yet he may be re-

## Catarrh Cannot Be Cured.

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. GILBERT & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

moved by the Governor at any time. Governor Haines early in his administration removing Van W. Carr of Gorham and Gov. Curtis, also early in his administration removing Dr. A. Joly of Waterville and appointing Boyden Beane of East Edlington. The office of live stock sanitary commissioner is the only one in the State's patronage, with the exception of members of the State and the private secretary, where the nomination must be confirmed by the Governor and Council.

Trustees and Commissioners. The following shows the expiration of the terms of office of trustees of State institutions and commissioners for the period ending January 1, 1919: Trustee of the University of Maine, term, seven years; Charles L. Jones, Gorham, April 17, 1917; Frederick Jones, Bangor, May 31, 1918.

Trustee of Normal Schools, term, four years; Charles P. Allen of Presque Isle, July 10, 1918.

Hospital Trustees, term, four years; Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, June 29, 1918; Howard L. Rogers of Green, June 29, 1918; William M. Osborn of Pittsfield, June 29, 1917; Charles W. Clifford of Bethel, June 29, 1917.

Trustee of Juvenile Institutions, term, six years; Eugene C. Carr of Augusta, June 29, 1917; Mrs. Charles F. Flagg of Portland, June 29, 1918.

Trustee of the Maine School for the Deaf, term, seven years; Edward B. Winslow of Portland, Feb. 5, 1918; Thomas P. Shaw of Portland, Oct. 28, 1918; Harry E. Plummer of Lisbon Falls, June 29, 1917.

Member of the Board of Trustees of the State Reformatory for Women, term, five years; Clara H. Cleaves of Bar Harbor, first Tuesday of February, 1917; Emma M. Lawrence of Lubec, first Tuesday of February, 1917.

Member State Board of Charities and Corrections, term, five years; Grace A. Wing of Lewiston, July 18, 1919.

Member Board of Trustees of Tuberculosis Sanatoriums, term, five years; F. H. Johnson, Portland, July 28, 1917; Kingsbury B. Piper of Fairfield, July 28, 1918.

Commissioner of Pharmacy, term, three years; Horace C. Huxton of Fort Fairfield, Nov. 19, 1917.

Member State Board of Accountancy, term, three years; John T. Fagan of Portland, August 26, 1917; F. Ernest Holman of Portland, Dec. 15, 1918.

Member Maine State Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry, term, three years; John H. Roche of Eastport, July 1, 1917; J. B. Marcotte of Lewiston, July 1, 1918; Dial E. Bradbury of Norway, July 1, 1918.

Member of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, term, three years; Frederick Bogue of East Machias, chairman, August 29, 1918; Alden M. Plagg of Auburn, Oct. 23, 1917.

Member of the State Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses, term, three years; M. E. Taylor of Lewiston, Oct. 27, 1917; John E. Wade, M. D. of Skowhegan, August 31, 1918.

Member of the Board of Legal Examiners, term, five years; Clarence W. Peabody of Portland, Sept. 1, 1917; Harry Mansur of Auburn, Sept. 1, 1918.

Member of the State Board of Registration of Medicine, term, six years; Austin I. Harvey of Bangor, July 1, 1917; F. W. Seale of Portland, July 1, 1917.

Member of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners, term, three years; W. H. Lynch of Portland, May 27, 1917; W. H. Robinson of Portland, July 2, 1918.

Member of the State Board of Examiners to Regulate the Practice of Embalming, term, three years; Herbert W. Rich of Portland, May 17, 1917; Charles A. Creighton of Thomaston, June 30, 1918.

Member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, term, five years; Harold L. Emmons of Saco, Jan. 1, 1917; F. H. Gordon of Bangor, Jan. 1, 1918.

Member of the State Board of Health, term, six years; Eugene W. Goss of Auburn, Feb. 1, 1917; Marshall R. Crum of Brunswick, Jan. 31, 1918.

Commissioners for the Promotion of University of Legislation in the United States; Harry L. Cram of Portland, May 29, 1917; P. H. Gillis of Bangor, June 29, 1917; Charles P. Barnes of Houlton, August 26, 1918.

Members of the Penitentiary of Port William Henry Commission, term, three years; William D. Patterson of Wiscasset, March 7, 1918; Frank H. Nichols of Bethel, March 7, 1918; Charles H. Meserve of Bristol, March 7, 1918.

Members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of South Portland, term, three years; Albert E. Dyer of South Portland, Oct. 28, 1917; William F. Spear of South Portland, June 30, 1918.

Members of the State Library Commission, term, four years; J. H. Winchester of Corinna, Nov. 18, 1917; William H. Hartmann of Lewiston, Nov. 31, 1918.

Commissioners of Harbor and Tidal Waters, City of Portland, term, three years; Charles W. T. Goding of Portland, April 29, 1917; Charles P. Guphill of Portland, April 29, 1917.

Medical Examiners. The following shows the expiration of the terms of medical examiners for the next two years:

Androsoggin, W. L. Haskell of Lewiston, July 10, 1917; Arostook, Frank H. Jackson of Houlton, July 10, 1917; Arostook, Sherman W. Boone of Presque Isle, July 10, 1917; Guntherland, Thomas P. Conner of Portland, July 10, 1917; Chamberland, Frank N. Whitford of Brunswick, July 1, 1917; Franklin, George L. Pratt of Farmington, July 10, 1917; Hancock, Elmer J. Morrison of Eden, July 10, 1917; Koonaber, W. H. Harris of Augusta, July 10, 1917; Knox, George L. Crockett of Thomaston, July 19, 1917; Lincoln, George A. Gregory of Boothbay Harbor, July 19, 1917; Oxford, H. L. Bartlett of Norway, July 19, 1917; Penobscot, Everett T. Neely of Bangor, July 19, 1917; Piscataquis, H. A. Snow of Milo, July 28, 1917; Sagadahoc, H. P. Morin of Bath, Oct. 8, 1917; Somerset, W. G. Stinchfield of Skowhegan, July 10, 1917; Waldo, Orris S. Vickery of Belfast, July 10, 1917; York, Charles F. Traynor of Sanford, July 10, 1917.

Judges and Recorders. The following shows the expiration of the four years' terms of judges, recorders and clerks of municipal courts during the coming two years:

Benjamin W. Blanchard, judge of the Bangor municipal court, July 3, 1918; George L. Emery, judge of the Biddeford municipal court, Nov. 3, 1918; Fillmore P. Harris, recorder of the Biddeford municipal court, June 28, 1918; Willis E. Roberts, recorder of the Brunswick municipal court, Oct. 28, 1918; Omer L. Farnsworth, recorder of the Caribou municipal court, Nov. 18, 1917; Ralph E. Mason, judge of the Ellsworth municipal court, May 31, 1918; Arthur W. Stone, judge of the Dexter municipal court, March 30, 1918; Currier C. Holman, judge of the Farmington municipal court, Dec. 31, 1917; Oliver B. Clason, recorder of the Gardiner municipal court, Dec. 16, 1918; George W. Blinger of Danvers, recorder of the Lincoln county municipal court, July 10, 1917; Frederick E. Doyle, judge of the Millinocket municipal court, July 10, 1917; William F. Jones, judge of the Norway municipal court, Dec. 21, 1918; O. H. Drake, judge of the Pittsfield municipal court, May 19, 1917; John V. Tucker, judge of the Sanford municipal court, April 13, 1917; George E. Allen, recorder of the Sanford municipal court, April 24, 1917; Linwood F. Crockett, recorder of the Westbrook municipal court, July 10, 1917; Forrest E. Snow of Bluehill, judge of the Western Hancock municipal court, May 31, 1918; Fred A. Torrey of Stonington, recorder of the Western Hancock municipal court, Nov. 25, 1917; Edwin T. Clifford, judge of the Winthrop municipal court, March 26, 1918; Charles P. Kilbreth, recorder of the Winthrop municipal court, Dec. 30, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Brown and family, who have spent the summer here, returned to Berlin, N. H., last week.

Mrs. Eva Deacon and Mrs. Ada Cole were in Berlin, N. H., last Wednesday.

Mrs. Florence Bryant was in Bethel last Thursday.

Mrs. Angus Fraser was taken to the St. Louis Hospital in Berlin, N. H., last Friday for treatment.

Mrs. Chester Wheeler was in Bethel one day last week.

Dr. B. L. Richardson of Gorham, N. H., was in town, recently.

Larry Luster has sold his horses to G. E. Leighton.

Fred Cole cut his leg quite badly last Monday while at work in the woods.

Dr. H. H. Tibbets of Bethel was in town, recently.

Mrs. Andrew Vermette spent the week end in Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. Mae Curtis and daughter were in Berlin, N. H., recently.

R. L. Melcher of Rumford was in town one day last week.

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## WHAT PANCHEO IS UP AGAINST.

The Real Causes of the Conditions of Anarchy Existing in Mexico. Land, Schools, Court Justice Are Most Needed Things to Quiet the People. Given These, Troubles Would End.

(M. J. Brown.)  
Diaz Outierrez  
Madero Garsa  
Carbajal Villa  
Carranza Carranza

The above is Mexico's shake-up for the past five years.

The question is how long will it continue? No doubt every reader of this article has an idea how Mexico can be quieted. There are several ways. But the right way is to quiet it so it will stay still.

And my idea is that it can be done in three moves. Break up the great estates that hold enormous tracts of land out of use and give the land to the Mexican people—not by confiscation, but through compensation. Educate the Mexican by a system of free public schools, similar to our system, and establish a court system that will give every man a square deal—black or white.

If these three things could be worked out in Mexico they would stop anarchy and quiet the country much sooner than a war of intervention will—and it will stay quiet.

I know what I am talking about when I make the statement that if a Mexican is given a piece of land on which he can make a living for himself and his family, and is given protection in making that living, there won't be much trouble from that Pancheo.

There are no people on the western continent that require so little to make them contented as the Mexican people. Give them a little coin, a bit of bacon, plenty of frijoles and a shekel and it will be a long time before that Pancheo will start anything.

A Mexican is naturally the laziest, most indolent and care-free of men. Of the poor class very few have ambitions beyond enough to eat and a place to sleep, and they want these in the easiest way it is possible to get them. And the world is theirs when they get them.

A Mexican is a queer mixture, and he can no more be made an American than can a Navajo Indian. He is a half-breed from the Spaniard and the Indian and that cross doesn't fit into American ways and never will. It's a case of providing a means whereby they can live their own lives in their own way, and let them alone, or go to it and clean up for them proper, and herd them into reservations as we do our Indians.

It's a hard matter to get along with Mexicans because we don't know their ways or their ways—we don't savvy them. They remember a kindness like an Indian, of which they are part, and their Spanish blood makes them naturally courteous. At the same time the mixture of the two races makes them revengeful. I wouldn't care to have a Mexican have it in for me and be where he dared to break even.

I once employed a Mexican, a middle-aged man who was a cripple, and because of his infirmity I favored him, and did for him many little acts of kindness. He remembered all this one night when a bunch of Mexicans tried to run off with some sheep. They sneaked in one night, caught a half-grown lamb, hung a tin pail over his head and turned him loose. He ran into the flock and stampeded them. Pancheo knew the game. He came to my tent, grabbed a shot gun, slipped out and emptied both barrels into the bad hombres. The next morning we found blood spots on the rocks.

This Mexican would not have done this against his countrymen unless he had a good bit of gratitude to square. I had used him white and he returned it.

Yet some time later this same man brandished a hunting knife I had made him a present of and told me he would cut me up if I came near him. In a shearing pen I had rounded on him because he was keeping the shears from working with his nonsense—and a Mexican won't stand for any bad names, unless he has to.

He was promptly fired from the job and he stuck around the ranch for a week trying to "get me" without being "got."

And such is Pancheo. "Treat him too well and he will think you are not 'the boss' and will impose on you. Treat him ill and he will have it in for you. He is a hard proposition for a white man to handle because he is a Mexican—and you can't change these degenerates of old Castile over to modern American ways in 40 days. The Indian and the Spaniard have been too long in the blood.

This will illustrate a Mexican. One who had worked for me came to me one day and asked if I would loan him my Winchester, while I was away for a month. I asked a rancher if he could be trusted.

"Sure he can, because he likes you. He will bring the gun back, right enough, but after he brings it back, watch him or he will steal it."

There's Pancheo for you. I met a young man who was a peculiar scramble of blood. His father was an American and his mother a Mexican—a rather unusual breed.

He told me he had educated himself as far as it had been possible, and that it had been his aim to educate the Mexican people, but he said he now realized that there were other things that must come first.

"There is little use in providing schoolhouses ahead of homes. A place to live must come first," he said.

"And there is little use trying to provide homes when the American and Spanish people hold such huge grants and tracts. Your William Randolph Hearst, who has for four years tried to incite your country to intervene in Mexico, owns 25,000 square miles of the choicest land in the Republic. Diaz stole this from the poor people and sold it to the American for a trifle per acre."

"Three other of your Americans, one of which is a brother of ex-President Taft, with Hearst, own 110,000 square miles of Mexico—one seventh of all our big Republic; and of course it is valuable land, for Americans did not grab any other kind."

"Then came the railroads, the mines, the oil properties and the thousands of smaller American concerns who have our land and resources tied up. Our Americans hold two to one of our own national bonds."

"There are few industries, outside of the mines and oil works, that give employment. We have few shops and mills. So our people, our laboring class, must have access to land to subsist. They want a few goats, and to raise what they need to eat. Under present conditions they cannot do this, so they plunder and the women and children follow the army to get something to eat. Conditions are fearful with the peons and Indians, and I do not wonder at the condition of anarchy in our country. Give the people access to the land and peace and content will come. And then education can come."

There are six million Indians in Mexico. They can no more be made into Americans and made to conform to American ways than a Chinaman can be made a street contractor. They belong to another age. There are many more millions of the poor class, lazy, indolent, lumpy, with enough to eat, but dangerous when aroused by hunger. There are thousands of this class, who seldom have a piece of money—even small change. What little work they have a chance to do is paid for in food, old clothing and tobacco. If they have the chance they can raise enough for their simple wants, and defy the money trust.

And that brings us back to face the question, the one the young Mexican summed up in his talk with:

Will the American people permit the indolent, slow-going, easy-living Mexicans to own their own country and run it in their own way? I doubt it. It is too rich a country for so slow a people, and the iron hands of the foreigners have already grabbed too much to let go.

In the last session of Congress, Senator LaFollette showed who owned Mexico by statistics from the American consulates. Americans owned the big shares, English, French, and Germans all had big chunks and Mexico held the sack. And when control of lands, railroads, oil properties, and mines have been wrested, it looks like a dole for Mexico. Sooner or later she will get what poor Lu got.

Mexico is indeed a prize worth stealing, and in July, when troops were sent down, the border was swarming with men anxious to get their grab. They thought war was certain, and they wanted to get in while the getting was good.

It is a republic of natural beauty, richness and ancient grandeur—a land whose civilization goes back twelve hundred years to where its first story is recorded on cloth made of maguey fiber, and whose unwritten history goes back thousands of years, back to the mysterious Aztecs and before. It is a land replete with mystery, with superstition, with strange legends. It is a land to dream in.

But it is too close to Uncle Sam. The Rio Grande is too weak a boundary. This symbol of the old empire of the Montezumas must give way to commerce. The avarice must be rung down on the witchery, the mystery, the sentiment, and Yankee business must take its place.

And Pancheo will get pinched out in the change, because he can't change. He is a degenerate from the train of royalty that has passed away.

Left to live his life in his own carelessness, there would have been no civil war in Mexico. Diaz, the iron-hand tyrant, took the land from the people and sold it to the foreigners. Year after year he stripped the country of its best agricultural land and until the people were in want, with no means to live in content. Then, forced to rebellion, there came what has been during the past four years.

The Mexicans know what they are fighting for, but they don't know how to fight. Ignorant, susceptible to chil-

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS & NEGLECTED MEALS. These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your rest and appetite with

**CAROL**  
Indigestion  
CAPSULES  
The safest, surest, and most effective relief for all stomach ills. No nausea, no cramps, no flatulence, no constipation. It contains no narcotics. Regular box 50c. Trial size 25c. Full Syrup, Distributor, 24 & 26 Murray St., N. Y.

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Eggs, Live and Dressed Poultry, Veal, Apples and Potatoes.  
Prices, shipping tags, dressing, packing and shipping instructions, etc., sent free.

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Market Higher  
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BOSTON  
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**and**  
**CYPHERS INCUBATORS**  
**HOVERS and BROODERS**

**KENDALL & WHITNEY**  
Portland, Maine

don, they are easily led, and today they are indeed between the devil and the deep sea. When Villa captures Mexicans he gives them the choice of fighting with him or standing with their back to a double wall while the firing squad finishes them. If recaptured by Carranza they are shot as traitors. If they do not fight, but try to raise a living on the land that war has laid open, their produce is foraged by both armies. And it is in one best bet that some of these days the khaki boys are going down again, and that time they will go down to stay. It's anybody's guess how soon it will be or how long it will be, but when a country, a mine of great richness, only owns its name, it is one sure cinch that the mine owners are going for foreclosure sooner or later.



## RUMFORD

The new officers of the Women's Bible Class of the Methodist church include Mrs. Fred Dunham, president; Mrs. James W. Harris, Vice President; Mrs. Waldo Pettengill, Treasurer; Mrs. John Welch, Secretary.

R. J. Virgin is soon to leave for St. Petersburg, Fla. for the winter. Mr. George Virgin will also leave very soon for the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Caron of York street plan to start about the second week in January for St. Petersburg, Fla. for a trip which they expect will be more brief this year than usual. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Pettengill are planning for a southern trip about the first of February.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lyon of Knox street are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

A large number of ladies in town have been getting "stamp" collections which promise to become of considerable size and much value and interest. Among these ladies are: Everett K. Martin, Cecil Blodgett, Arrian Jenkins, Tracy White, Franklin Cornell and several others. There are also several adults in town whose stamp collections are of considerable value, among these being George Gates who carries a heavy insurance on his stamps and Norton Mixer whose collection has rare stamps numbered in it.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lynch are receiving congratulations upon the birth of an eight pound girl.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church cleared about \$125 by their recent sale and supper. The Universalist church cleared about \$150.

Dr. Luella Noyes is expecting to leave sometime in January for New York, where she intends to take up special study in certain medical lines.

A supper is to be given by St. Margaret's Guild of St. Barnabas church some time after the holidays, as no supper was given nor refreshments served in connection with their annual Christmas sale.

Miss Ruth Oliver spent the Christmas holidays at her home in Bath.

Miss Eunice Lyford enjoyed the holiday season at her home in Readfield.

Festive indeed was Christmas in Rumford. The town held its second municipal Christmas tree under the direction of a committee composed of the three selectmen, J. B. Tardiff, John P. Martin and Fred Davis, also Cass Vetter of the Village Assessors, L. E. Williams, superintendent of schools, O. J. Gonyea, Rev. J. M. Arters, Mrs. J. A. Greene and Mrs. E. S. Kennard. The tree was placed at the head of Congress street and brilliantly lighted. A program was presented the night before Christmas which included the singing of Christmas carols by the pupils of the Blakes, Pettengill, Chisholm and Virginia schools, a prayer, and an address. The groups of scholars bore banners upon which was the name of the school they represented.

Rumford Lodge B. P. O. E. gave a dinner to 140 children on Christmas Day at 12 o'clock followed by the unloading of a Christmas tree containing toys and candy for each child along with shoes, rubbers, mufflers, caps and toques, sweaters, mittens and such articles. Following this a free exhibition of moving pictures was given for these children, all this gaiety taking place in the Elks Lodge rooms and the Cheney Opera House under the direction of the charity committee of the Lodge which included Prof. C. F. Thiele, Mr. Peterson of Hotel Rumford, and Joseph Garneau. Several of the ladies interested in the lodge also assisted in the merry-making. This is the first time the local lodge has held such a gala day for the children.

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## PROFIT BY THIS

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When you are worried by backache, By lameness and urinary disorders— Don't experiment with an untried medicine.

Follow Bethel people's example.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here's Bethel testimony.

Verify it if you wish:

Mrs. Walter E. Bartlett, Chapman St., says: "I feel that I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I gladly do so. I used this medicine some time ago and the results I received were in every way satisfactory. Since then, I have had no return of the trouble."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Bartlett had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Personal investigation has found desirable.

The Methodist church had this year the "White Gift Christmas," which it has had so successfully for the past few years. This is the giving of a program of music and recitations at the Christmas service, when each class of the Sunday school brings as its offering gifts of fruit, clothing, or money all wrapped in white, and laid at the altar by a class representative. These gifts are either distributed at once, or held back, as in the case of money, until some need during the year develops, when it is applied to charitable purposes. This takes the place of the church Christmas tree.

The Searchlight Club has this year sold Red Cross stamps as its part of the holiday business.

The family of Fred J. Latham of Somerset street are spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in Providence, R. I.

On Thursday before Christmas the Oxford Paper Co. made glad the hearts of its eleven hundred and sixty employees by handing them checks covering the 10 per cent bonus on their earnings for the past year. The aggregate amount paid was about \$65,000. This comes at a time when it will be most acceptable to the employees of this great and prosperous corporation. In addition to the bonus of 10 per cent each married employee or others who have families or parents to support, is given a fine fat turkey and five pounds of pork for Christmas dinner, furthermore, the Oxford Paper Co. is supplying its employees with coal at cost, there being teams constantly engaged in hauling and delivery. This same company also contributes largely to supplying poor families and especially those with children, with such things as needed to keep the children suitably clothed, that they may attend school regularly. This matter is in the hands of the ladies of the Searchlight Club.

Members of Co. B. National Guard, who were employees of the Oxford Paper Co., were paid in full for the time they were on the Texas border.

Other corporations remembering their employees and the high cost of living, are the Rumford Falls Power Co., giving in some instances a full month's wages as a bonus. The Continental Paper Bag Co. are sending out little Christmas packages consisting of a fine little jewel box in which is a brand new five dollar gold piece. The Fort Hill Chemical Co., a Stone and Webster concern, also remembered their employees with generous checks, Christmas. The International Paper Co. also paid its employees a 10 per cent bonus.

Christmas shopping was at a high mark on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, stores and shops crowded, and everybody spending money freely, many people coming to town by train and team from the country districts.

The many friends of Frederick U. Eaton extend congratulations on his promotion by the Rumford Falls Power Co. interests to the position of General Manager of the company on Jan. 1st, 1917. Mr. Eaton was born in Rumford and accepted a position as clerk in the Rumford office of the company in 1892 at the time Rumford began to get on the map, and has been advanced from time to time until the last promotion places him at the head of the operating end of the big corporation. Mr. Eaton was the Republican candidate for Representative to the Maine Legislature in the September election, and was out against his Democratic opponent. He will go to Augusta, Jan. 1, to represent his town this winter.

Thursday evening Rumford's new county and municipal building received its formal dedication under the official sanction of the Board of Selectmen, consisting of Fred Davis, Chairman, J. B. Tardiff and John F. Martin. This fine building completed at a cost of a little over \$100,000 is located on Congress

street, running back a full block to River street, is 140 feet eight inches long and seventy feet eight inches wide on Congress street and sixty feet eight inches on River street, with entrances on both streets. The entire building was brilliantly illuminated and thrown open to the public. The Rumford Military Band was in attendance giving a fine concert program in the auditorium. Several short addresses were given by local people, descriptive of Rumford's growth and the necessity for the construction of the building, which contains besides a large municipal hall, a court room for the Supreme Court, May term of which is held in Rumford, rooms for Judge, Clerk and court officers, Selectmen, Clerk, Tax Collector and other municipal offices.

Rumford friends of Mrs. James Withee were shocked to receive notice of her sudden death at her home in Farmington, Me., on Thursday, Dec. 21. Mrs. Withee was for many years a resident of Rumford where "Uncle Jim" made friends at all times and all places. She was an active worker in the Universalist church and Ladies' Aid.

Miss Margaret Steady of Little Falls, N. J., sister of Dr. M. A. Steady, has come to Rumford and is to enter the teaching force of Rumford schools on Jan. 2. She will teach English in the Stephens High school, increasing the force of teachers to eight. Three years ago there were 90 pupils with six teachers, now there are 280 pupils with seven teachers. Sup't. of Schools, L. E. Williams, is now permanently located in his new office in the municipal building, and has Miss Mildred Smith, one of the High school graduates as stenographer, while Miss Alys Passt, who has heretofore acted as such will devote her whole time to High school work. Miss Elsie Palmer has been promoted from the fifth to the seventh grade in the Pettengill school, the former teacher of that grade having resigned. Miss Mabel Jenkins of Farmington takes Miss Palmer's place with the fifth grade.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kneeland of Somerville were visitors Tuesday of Mrs. Kneeland's brothers, H. S. and A. H. Mann and their families.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mann and children, Edward and Mary, spent Christmas at Norway with his mother, Mrs. Emma Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willis and daughter, Mrs. Emma W. Rose, spent Christmas with Mrs. L. C. Smiley at South Paris.

Unison Christmas exercises and tree were held at Centennial hall, Friday evening. The program was as follows: Silent Night—Song. Audience Prayer. Rev. D. A. Ball.

Primary Schools—Songs. Merry, Merry Christmas, Up on the House-tops, Martin Luther's Lullaby, Santa Claus.

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Distribution of Gifts—Committee, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grundy, Rev. Miss Robinson, Mrs. D. A. Ball, Mrs. A. H. Mann.

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The Young People's Christian Union sent out their usual baskets to the shut-ins and invalids.

A good number of Christmas gatherings and family trees were enjoyed. Among them were the usual family tree at L. H. Penley's gotten up most especially for Master Donald. A family party and tree at Carroll Bacon's. Another at Dr. Wheeler's where they entertained company from Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mann entertained her brother, Elliott Nowell and wife from Sumner and they had a tree for Mr. Mann's daughter, Persis.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mann entertained a Christmas dinner party composed of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mann, Mrs. Jennie Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Tuell, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Tuell, Mrs. Cynthia Curtis and Beatrice Smith. Master Lewis Jacob had a Christmas tree in which all joined.

Miss Mildred White of Topsham is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. White, for two weeks.

Miss Clara Bacon, who is teaching this year in Farmington Normal School, and Miss Ethel Brock, who is a student there, are at home for the holiday vacation.

Miss Lucy Everett is at home from her teaching in Readfield.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mann entertained a Christmas dinner party composed of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mann, Mrs. Jennie Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Tuell, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Tuell, Mrs. Cynthia Curtis and Beatrice Smith. Master Lewis Jacob had a Christmas tree in which all joined.

Miss Mildred White of Topsham is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. White, for two weeks.

Miss Clara Bacon, who is teaching this year in Farmington Normal School, and Miss Ethel Brock, who is a student there, are at home for the holiday vacation.

Miss Lucy Everett is at home from her teaching in Readfield.

street, running back a full block to River street, is 140 feet eight inches long and seventy feet eight inches wide on Congress street and sixty feet eight inches on River street, with entrances on both streets. The entire building was brilliantly illuminated and thrown open to the public. The Rumford Military Band was in attendance giving a fine concert program in the auditorium. Several short addresses were given by local people, descriptive of Rumford's growth and the necessity for the construction of the building, which contains besides a large municipal hall, a court room for the Supreme Court, May term of which is held in Rumford, rooms for Judge, Clerk and court officers, Selectmen, Clerk, Tax Collector and other municipal offices.

Rumford friends of Mrs. James Withee were shocked to receive notice of her sudden death at her home in Farmington, Me., on Thursday, Dec. 21. Mrs. Withee was for many years a resident of Rumford where "Uncle Jim" made friends at all times and all places. She was an active worker in the Universalist church and Ladies' Aid.

Miss Margaret Steady of Little Falls, N. J., sister of Dr. M. A. Steady, has come to Rumford and is to enter the teaching force of Rumford schools on Jan. 2. She will teach English in the Stephens High school, increasing the force of teachers to eight. Three years ago there were 90 pupils with six teachers, now there are 280 pupils with seven teachers. Sup't. of Schools, L. E. Williams, is now permanently located in his new office in the municipal building, and has Miss Mildred Smith, one of the High school graduates as stenographer, while Miss Alys Passt, who has heretofore acted as such will devote her whole time to High school work. Miss Elsie Palmer has been promoted from the fifth to the seventh grade in the Pettengill school, the former teacher of that grade having resigned. Miss Mabel Jenkins of Farmington takes Miss Palmer's place with the fifth grade.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kneeland of Somerville were visitors Tuesday of Mrs. Kneeland's brothers, H. S. and A. H. Mann and their families.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mann and children, Edward and Mary, spent Christmas at Norway with his mother, Mrs. Emma Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willis and daughter, Mrs. Emma W. Rose, spent Christmas with Mrs. L. C. Smiley at South Paris.

Unison Christmas exercises and tree were held at Centennial hall, Friday evening. The program was as follows: Silent Night—Song. Audience Prayer. Rev. D. A. Ball.

Primary Schools—Songs. Merry, Merry Christmas, Up on the House-tops, Martin Luther's Lullaby, Santa Claus.

Recitations. Six Primary Girls Scripture—Luke II, 5-14, in Unison. Song. Intermediate School Recitation. Nathan Small Song. Intermediate School Two Minute and a Half Sermon on Giving. Edward Penley Exercise. By Six Girls Story—Miss Santa Claus of the Pullman, told by Mrs. Ball.

Distribution of Gifts—Committee, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grundy, Rev. Miss Robinson, Mrs. D. A. Ball, Mrs. A. H. Mann.

Christmas Sunday evening at the Universalist church, the Union Service was: Choice Selection of Christmas Hymns. Scripture Reading, Rev. L. W. Grundy Prayer. Rev. Sarah Robinson Brief Addresses by Pastors on Theme, What Christmas Means to Me.

The Young People's Christian Union sent out their usual baskets to the shut-ins and invalids.

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Await development.Communications regarding locations are invited and will receive attention when addressed to any agent of the MAINE CENTRAL, or to  
**INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD, PORTLAND, MAINE.****BETTER INSECT CONTROL.**  
Improved Methods of Combating Crop Pests Developed.

That poisoned baits properly modified in relation to local conditions afford a safe, cheap, and effective means of controlling grasshoppers throughout the country has been demonstrated by its experiments, says the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in his annual report just issued. The report cites conditions in the Connecticut and Massachusetts valleys in New England where areas treated a year ago for destruction of grasshoppers are now practically free from infestation, whereas untreated areas in the same region are badly infested.

The bureau continued and extended its studies of insects injurious to vegetables and truck crops, bringing about the control of several pests through the propagation and liberation of natural enemies. In this way the sphinx moth, or plant house, which was destructive in the thirteenth region of Virginia for a decade of years, has been satisfactorily controlled by the introduction of lady beetles.

In its work of investigating the activities of insects affecting the health of animals, the bureau completed studies of a number of pests, including the newly introduced nose fly, which attacks horses. It was demonstrated that while a fair degree of protection from the fly can be secured for work horses by the use of devices to exclude the flies from such horses' noses, the usual type of nose covering is not applicable to horses in pasture. Investigations are being made which it is hoped will lead to the development of adequate protectors for all purposes, and experiments also are being made with substances to repel the nose fly.

In the development of control measures for screw-worm flies, ox warblers, and other insects affecting the health of animals, the bureau also has made progress.

**WORMS MAKE CHILDREN PRETTY.**

If your child cries out in sleep, is nervous, fussy and listless, he may be a victim of worms. Begin treatment at once with Kleopase Worm Killer. This candy laxative in tablet form kills the worms and removes them quickly and easily. Don't permit your child's development to be retarded by the continued draining of his vitality by worms. Get Kleopase Worm Killer at your Drug Store.

Occasionally there is a man who was born lucky—that is, with a good supply of plain common sense.

Say you saw it in the Citizen.

**POEMS WORTH READING**"There's a New Year coming, coming,  
Out of some beautiful sphere,  
His baby eyes bright,  
With hope and delight,  
We welcome you, Happy New Year!"There's an Old Year going, going  
Away in the winter dream;  
His beard is like snow,  
And his footsteps are slow;  
Good-bye to you, weary Old Year."There is always a New Year coming;  
There is always an Old Year to go;  
And never a tear  
Drops the Happy New Year,  
As he scatters his gifts on the snow."**THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.**  
Rev. E. B. Scott.  
The year is done, it now must die.  
Its race is run, its record is on high.  
And so with man; his years pass quickly by;  
This life is but a span; he soon must die.Our days and years, how soon they fly  
With joys and ills alternately,  
Like friends who meet and kindly greet,  
When passing, say good-bye.We know not what a day may bring,  
Of sorrow or of joy,  
Yet to His promises we cling,  
Which nothing can destroy.**THROUGH THE YEAR.**  
By Julian S. Cutler.  
God be with you in the springtime,  
When the violets unfold,  
And the hickories and cownips  
Fill the fields with yellow gold.  
In the time of appleblossoms,  
When the happy bluebirds sing,  
Filling all the world with gladness—  
God be with you in the spring!God be with you in the summer,  
When the sweet June roses blow,  
When the hickories are laughing,  
And the brooks with music flow.  
When the fields are white with daisies,  
And the days are glad and long,  
God be with you in the summer,  
Filling all your world with song.God be with you in the autumn,  
When the birds and flowers have fled,  
And along the woodland pathways  
Leaves are falling, gold and red;  
When the summer lies behind you,  
In the evening of the year,  
God be with you in the autumn,  
Then to fill your heart with cheer.God be with you in the winter,  
When the snow lies deep and white,  
When the sleeping fields are silent,  
And the stars gleam cold and bright,  
When the hands and hearts are tired,  
With life's long and weary quest,  
God be with you in the winter,  
Just to guide you into rest.**A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR.**  
If I had my way, I should make you content by taking you gently to the storehouse of your present blessings and counting them over with you, I should make you peaceful and patient by leading you to the council chamber of the universe, on whose portal is the ancient legend: "All things work together for good." I would make you powerful and hopeful by kneeling with you at the feet of him who said: "Be not afraid; I have overcome the world."  
—Allyn King Foster.**THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.**  
By Harlowe Randall Hoyt.  
The New Year comes, The Old Year goes  
Adown the pathway of the years,  
Bent 'neath his pack of joys and woes,  
Of June's smiles and April tears;  
Across the fields with snowdrift white,  
The Old Year passes on tonight.A twelvemonth past we welcomed him—  
A New Year he, one year ago;  
But now his eye is weak and dim,  
He totters on with footsteps slow;  
His voice, complaining on the breeze,  
Comes in the grumbling of the trees.We watched him grow. The winter time  
Ebb'd into spring, and summer; then  
We saw him pulse with virile pride  
When autumn fields were ripe again;  
And now, we view him at the last,  
Nipped by December's chilling blast.Well, let him go. His race is run.  
He was a goodly Year, indeed,  
So let us toast him, every one,  
And bid the wanderer "God speed!"  
Old Year, a final health to you!  
You were a comrade, tried and true.The Old Year goes. The New Year  
stands  
Before the door and waits us here.  
Ho, bring him in with welcome hands.  
The Year is dead! Long live the  
Year!**Blue Ribbon Flour**Don't waste time with ordinary flour when your grocer can give you *William Tell*, milled from Ohio Red Winter Wheat. Order a sack today and do some blue ribbon baking. You can win domestic science prizes with the good things baked from *William Tell*, the flour that goes farther.**NEW YEAR THOUGHTS.**  
Every year of our life has a story,  
Be it filled with sorrow or glory,  
Whether spent by the fireside at home  
Or spent on the battlefield gory.  
At the door a new face is waiting,  
While of Christmas children still are  
prating,  
As the old year away from us glides,  
The New Year is patiently waiting.Think of last New Year and the one  
coming,  
Of how many more friends are sleeping  
In their cold silent tombs, oh so lonely,  
In the long sleep that knows no waking,  
Until they are called to the judgment,  
From their long sleep of peace and contentment.  
May each year better be than the last  
one,  
Till to heaven our souls may be sent.  
—Pearl Dufrid Mosher.**MARKETING MEATS.**  
Study of Conditions Controlling Distribution of Live Stock and Meat Food Products.

With its utilization of \$2,000,000,000 worth of raw products annually, which makes it the most important single industry in the United States, the production of meat animals has given rise to some of the largest problems found in the marketing of the food commodities of the country. To a large extent these problems are traceable primarily to the great size of the country and to the existence of the cattle raising, the cattle fattening, and the marketing and slaughtering phases of the industry in three more or less distinct regions, for the most part outside the region of densest population and, therefore, of greatest consumption demand.

The central problem in the live-stock industry from the point of view of the stock raiser is, of course, to produce and sell his animals at a profit. This he has found more and more difficult in spite of the decrease in production, the increase in demand, and the marked rise in the prices of meats. At the same time shippers and dealers have encountered special problems and the consumer has found the purchase of his usual quantity of meats an increased burden because of increased prices. In an effort to help in the solution of these various problems and to find, if possible, ways in which market prices may be stabilized, wastes eliminated, and marketing costs reduced, the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture began special work in 1914.

The prominent features of the livestock industry in so far as cattle, its chief product, are concerned, are the raising of the animals in the range country of the West, the transfer of many of the cattle so raised to the corn belt to be fattened for market, and the marketing of the finished animals. In the raising of hogs and sheep there is less transferring of the animals from the point where their production is begun to other places for fattening. These animals, like cattle, however, largely are produced in sections of the country more or less remote from the consuming centers. This separation of the producing from the consuming regions has been the principal factor in bringing about the establishment of about 25 central markets in the United States where live stock both for slaughter and feeding purposes are sold. These central markets have been instrumental, in turn, in building up large packing establishments which are now the principal buyers of cattle for slaughter. Other elements of the marketing machinery which have grown up are stockyards in which the cattle are cared for and fed while transactions are being negotiated; commission merchants; traders, who sort and sell the cattle by classes; and banking institutions,

through which the transactions are financed.

Throughout that portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains the stockman or farmer with more live stock to market than can be sold to nearby butchers, must either ship to the central markets or sell to local buyers who assemble the stock of numerous producers and themselves ship to the central markets. While some producers sell in this latter way, others feel that the method is not so profitable as disposing of stock on the central markets. Large producers taking this view may ship carloads of live stock on their own account, but the numerous small cattle raisers of the country commonly find that it is impossible to ship less than carloads and that such shipments are unprofitable in many ways even when possible. This difficulty is being overcome largely in many portions of the country by the formation of cooperative shipping associations, a movement in which the Office of Markets and Rural Organization is assisting by giving information as to methods of organization, operation, and accounting. Two bulletins have been published on the subject.

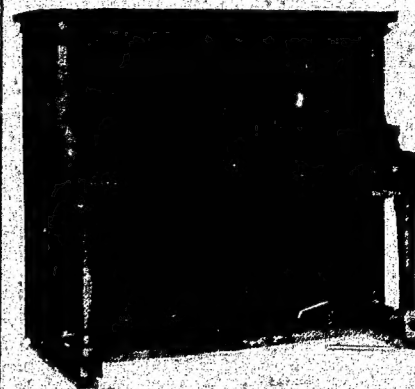
Where shipments to the central markets are made by individual stock raisers or associations of producers the chief problems of such shippers on the markets are concerned with price fluctuations, which are greater for live stock than for most other food products, and with the marketing costs which the complex machinery of the central markets entails. All the elements bringing about radical price fluctuations are not generally understood. Some of the factors are supply and demand on the markets at a given time, and the operations of buyers, commission men, traders, and other market interests. To what extent the variations in the seasonal and daily supply of stock influence the fluctuations is not definitely known. Because the beginning of feeding operations in fattening stock is largely determined by the harvest dates of the hay and grain crops, the bulk of the fattened stock reaches the central markets in late winter or early spring. There is likewise in the fall a large influx to these markets of cattle fattened on grass, as well as cattle started on grass and sent to the markets for sale to producers in the corn belt who will fatten them in feeding lots during the winter. It is believed that the resulting congestion can in a measure be lessened when conditions make possible the finishing of feeders at somewhat earlier or later times than usual.

Besides the seasonal variations in receipts at the central markets there are marked daily variations. These, it is believed, should be more easily corrected than the seasonal variations, since the former are due almost wholly to custom. On the Chicago market, for example, 77 per cent of the cattle received reaches the market on two days of the week—Monday and Wednesday. The Office of Markets has undertaken to assist in a movement whereby stockmen, railroads, and market interests may work together for a more even distribution of market receipts throughout the week.

Another factor in price fluctuations is the lack of standardization of cattle and meat. At present, quotations on a given grade of cattle in one market can not be compared accurately with quotations for such a grade on other markets, since different characteristics may be covered by the same grade name in the several centers. The office is studying this subject and, with the assistance of various branches of the livestock industry, is preparing standards which it is hoped will be adopted generally.

Recognizing the need of producers of live stock for information as to livestock conditions and available supplies of meat animals, the Office of Markets has planned and will soon put into effect a demonstration market news service for live stock and meats, the purpose of which will be to keep producers, dealers, and consumers informed in regard to the number of live stock in various sections, shipments to the various markets, price conditions at shipping points and in the principal live-stock markets and meat-consuming cities, and other data bearing on the marketing of live stock and meats. Not only will such a service assist in the marketing of cattle for slaughter by giving producers a knowledge of advantageous marketing times and places, but, it is believed, it will also help dealers by showing the demand in consuming centers for meat products, and, by performing these services, will tend to stabilize prices. It should also curtail much of the lost motion which now accrues owing to lack of information on the part of stockmen in regard to movements of stock to market from various sections.

Much of such lost motion, the studies of the office indicate, occurs in connection with the transfer of cattle from regions where they are raised to other grazing and finishing regions. There has been lost motion also, however, in other marketing operations. In some cases, it has been found, hogs raised in the corn belt and sold in nearby markets have been slaughtered at Atlantic

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And this store, with the very latest styles in pianos (all very moderate in price) is ready for a visit!

You will be made welcome, and will be given the care and attention that is always necessary in choosing so important an article as a *piano*.

With high quality and prices there is much to interest you in our line of pianos.

If you are at all interested in Pianos—in good quality, in styles and in prices, you will be repaid by coming here. Don't put it off—**TODAY is the day.****W. J. WHEELER & CO., South Paris, Maine.****Freeland Howe Insurance Agency****Insurance that Insures.****Fire, Life, Health and Accident, Automobile,****Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Liability****and Burglary Insurance.****Fidelity and Surety Bonds.****Stuart W. Goodwin, Agent,****NORWAY Tel. 124-4 MAINE**

seaboard points and the cured meats shipped to Pacific coast points. Veal dressed in dairy districts and sent to commission merchants in neighboring cities has been returned to the shipping points from which it originated to fill orders of local retailers. In many instances the convenience of marketing and financing facilities furnished by the central markets may compensate for the freight and shrinkage losses entailed by the extra transportation, but it is believed that in many other cases it would be advantageous to do away with such extra transportation to as great an extent as possible. Much light was thrown on this situation by discussions of representatives of all the interests involved in the marketing of live stock and meats held at the invitation of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in Chicago in 1915.

While the central markets constitute the most significant feature in the livestock industry, local outlets for meat animals are of great importance. Studies of such outlets made by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization have shown them to consist principally of the sale of live animals to local butchers, the local curing of meats by ice plants, and farm slaughtering with the sale of fresh or cured meats and meat products. Abattoirs which have been established by municipalities or under municipal control in a number of cities in various parts of the country have been studied and it has been found that these institutions are facilitating the sale of locally slaughtered meat. This result has followed because the consuming public has had its confidence in local meats increased by the banishment of the old-fashioned, uncontrolled slaughterhouse and their replacement by institutions under a control insuring the use of sanitary methods.

Home killing is practiced chiefly in connection with hogs, though, to a less extent, cattle and sheep are home slaughtered. In some sections of the South the home slaughtering of hogs and the curing and sale of hams and other products has constituted a well-established industry for many years. More recently local ice plants have begun curing meat for a fee, or buying it from farmers to be cured and sold. In a few sections also small local packing plants have been established and are a convenient and profitable outlet for relatively small quantities of meat animals. In the opinion of the specialists of the office meat prepared in these ways on a small scale will have to be sold almost wholly within or near the localities where it is produced.

In the operation of the marketing systems for live stock and meat in general the office has made some studies of a number of typical transactions which have shown that the share of the final price paid by meat consumers which goes to the producer does not vary greatly whether the marketing is through central markets or through local butchers. It was found when cattle passed through the centralized markets that from 60 to 75 per cent of the gross returns ordinarily was received by the

stockmen, from 2 to 5 per cent was absorbed by marketing expenses, 2 to 9 per cent was received gross by packers, and 8 to 33 per cent by retailers. This does not indicate the percentage of profit of the various parties, but merely the proportion received by each of the gross amounts paid by the consumers. When sales were to butchers in most cases approximately two-thirds of the gross returns were received by the owner of the cattle, while the retailer's share was about one-third of the gross returns.

The problems of the consumer in the marketing of meats are also receiving consideration by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization. It is believed that the standardization of meats and the publication of information in regard to supply, demand, and prices will prove beneficial to consumers as well as to others interested in the meat industry. The office recognizes also that the average consumer has little technical knowledge in regard to cuts of meat, and that he therefore often passes by cheaper cuts of high nutritive value. It is the intention of the office, to make further studies of this subject with a view to supplying practical information.

**BRIEF ITEMS.**

The destruction of grasshopper eggs by fall plowing, disking, and harrowing is recommended when practicable.

Allowing animals to harvest corn saves the labor of cutting, husking, hauling to the feed lot, and hauling the manure back on the land.

Delicious table sirup can be made from cull and waste apples by home methods developed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Limestone soils in general are particularly well suited to alfalfa, but even such lands are frequently acid and require liming to grow this crop successfully.

About 216,037 canaries, 7,080 partridges, 15,841 pheasants, 5,345 miscellaneous game birds, and 25,747 nongame birds were imported in 1914 under Federal permit.

During 1916 the total road and bridge expenditures in the United States amounted to about \$282,000,000, of which probably not over \$15,000,000 represented the value of the statute and convict labor.

While corn culture under droughty conditions is largely a matter of taking chances with seasonal conditions, certain controllable conditions of soil and seed often determine the success or failure of the crop.

It may be better to be born lucky than rich, but if born rich he is lucky from the start.

Under certain conditions a man may make more noise in the world by keeping his mouth shut than any other way.

A man can easily manage to keep himself busy by attending strictly to his own business, but some men have a mania for working overtime.

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OXFORD

Bethel,

PREVENTION AND CURE OF COLDS IN POULTRY

By G. E. Conkey.

Colds are the cause of a great worry and annoyance to the raiser because while not serious, when allowed to run along any length of time they are greatly weaken the bird and to a condition which paves the way for other fatal diseases. They are more likely to occur in flocks among the pullets for it seems that fowls with their superior vitality have a much greater resistance to such ailments.

It is a serious and often a costly take not to get promptly when first makes its appearance in a flock for colds are contagious and may to a considerable extent in a short time spread to other birds. Sometimes colds run along for weeks even months, because suitable treatment is not given and proper steps are not taken towards a complete recovery of the disease. Such conditions can render a flock of birds almost entirely worthless as their future usefulness is completely lost and it is impossible to entirely remove the cold ground and the birds ways are lacking in the vigor that only with good, steady growth. In winter, therefore, watch for among the pullets, for they are the coldest, the mature fowls, higher vitality, having a much greater resistance to such ailments.

**SYMPTOMS OF A COLD.**

The first symptom of a common cold is moisture at the nostrils, and is usually indicated by the collection of dirt about the nose or by feathers bits of straw sticking to the beak. Further examination of the bird shows that the nostrils are closed. At first there is no odor to the breath, but when you allow a cold to run its course, the characteristic odor is very likely to follow. Where the trouble develops further, with a frothing or swelling of the eye, the bird sneezing and breathing with difficulty, the trouble has gone beyond a cold and can properly be termed a cold.

**CAUSES OF COLDS.**

Vigorous stock that has been properly housed and properly fed, with abundant vitality and good red blood, is less troubled with colds. The appearance of such ailments in a flock always means that the birds have been lowered in some way by feeding and care or bad housing conditions. Low vitality may also result from poorly mated or weak breeding stock from which the chicks come. Take care to produce strong chicks that have a chance to grow right for their health and stamina at the time they are hatched and their handling during the few weeks will have much to do in determining their growth. Chicks are too closely crowded, perhaps unsanitary conditions, or that are poorly fed, are usually the first to contract colds when the less favorable weather comes on. Much trouble can be avoided by frequently culturing any weaklings and keeping standard of health in the flock up to the highest possible point. Lice and mites are more frequent the cause of fall colds than might



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Maine

### LIVING COSTS ON FARM.

Value of Food, Fuel, and Use of House  
for Average Farm Family.

Many a farm is yielding at least a small profit, when, according to a strict bookkeeping tally, it seems to be a losing proposition. This paradox is explained by the facts brought out in a bulletin just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Value to Farm Families of Food, Fuel, and Use of House." These items, namely, food, fuel, and shelter, which every farm furnishes to the farm family without money cost, are the factors which strict bookkeeping does not take into account and which constitute the difference between profit and loss on the farm which seems to be losing money when in reality it is breaking even or perhaps making a little profit.

The facts brought out in this bulletin were gathered by a survey of a thousand families representing widely separated sections in 14 States. Figures were gathered covering the value of all food, fuel, and shelter, itemized to show what part was bought and what part furnished by the farm.

Following is a brief summary of the more significant averages established by this inquiry. The figures given are based on reports from 950 families, averaging 4.8 persons per family.

Annual value of food, fuel, and use of house:

Annual value of food:

Average per family, \$642.09

Furnished by farm, 424

Bought, 218

Average per family, 448.00

Animal products,

(per cent), .58

Groceries (per cent), .25

Vegetables (per cent), .11

Fruits (per cent), .6

From farm (per cent), 59

Bought (per cent), 42

Annual value of fuel:

Average per family, 82.00

Wood (9.4 cords), \$36.32

Coal, 1.00

Coal (2.5 tons), 17.85

Oil (55 gallons), 6.33

From farm (per cent), 64

Bought (per cent), 46

Annual value of use of house:

Average per family, 132.00

It was found that the average annual value of meals consumed per family (other than poultry) was \$107.25; of poultry products, \$55.40; and of dairy products, \$98.35. The quantity of dairy products consumed per family was equal to 2,640 quarts of milk.

The total value of food consumed per family was found to vary directly with the amount of meat used. As the relative value of meat consumed increases, the total value of food consumed per family increases.

Families living on their own farms reported higher consumption of food and a larger percentage of food derived directly from the farm than of those living on rented farms.

The average quantity of fruit canned annually per family was found to be 122 quarts; of vegetables, 52 quarts.

### WARNING TO BUYERS OF BALED HAY.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is investigating the practice of some shippers of hay of veneering or facing the bales. Veneering consists in feeding to the baling machine an occasional forkful of hay that is of higher grade than the bulk of the lot being baled and manipulating the forkful in such a way that the high-grade hay covers the outside of the bale, making the bale appear to contain better hay than it actually does contain. The National Hay Association has requested the department to cooperate with it in trying to eliminate this practice, believed to be dishonest. Buyers of baled hay are warned to be on the lookout for this practice in order to avoid accepting on a cursory examination a lower grade of hay than they intend to purchase.

### STOP THAT COUGH.

A hacking cough weakens the whole system, drains your energy and gets worse if neglected; your throat is raw, your chest aches and you feel sore all over. Relieve that cold at once with Dr. King's New Discovery. The soothing pine balsam heals the irritated membranes, and the antiseptic and laxative qualities kill the germs and break up your cold. Don't let a cold linger. Get Dr. King's New Discovery to-day at your Druggist, 40c.

Litter for all grains. Clean the coop often and have everything sanitary, using an effective disinfectant freely to kill any germs.

When the quarters are light and roomy the sick birds will be just as well off inside continuously and it is a mistake to allow them to run out in bad weather. Under this treatment any birds worth saving will be cured or show signs of recovery within a month's time. All others should be killed or marked in some way and then disposed of as soon as their condition will permit.

### PLAN TO RESUME RAILWAY INQUIRY AFTER MARCH 4TH

Postponement Forced by Press  
of Congressional Business.

### COUNTRY DEMANDS ACTION

Shippers, Investors and Representatives of All Branches of Business Demand Unification of System of Railway Regulation—Roads Ask Fewer Masters.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Congressional Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has been conducting the inquiry into government regulation and control of transportation, last week decided to suspend its hearings on the subject and adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, because of the pressure of other work before Congress. According to the resolution creating the committee, it is required to submit a report by January 8th next. It is understood that before that time the committee will ask for an extension of time and that the hearings will be resumed at a later date, when some of those who already have appeared before the committee will be questioned further and a great many others will be heard. It is probable, however, that the hearings will not be resumed until after adjournment of Congress on March 4th. In addition to regular routine business the commerce committee of the two houses are charged with the important duty of preparing and presenting the legislation asked for by President Wilson to make impossible a railroad strike without previous investigation. This will leave little or no time for the consideration of the general questions of railway regulation.

Country Wants Something Done. Members of Congress and others who are interested in the inquiry undertaken by the Newlands Committee insist that there is no intention of abandoning it.

It seems doubtful, indeed, if the country would permit the matter to be dropped if there were evidence of a desire on the part of Congress to do so. The nationwide evidences of interest evoked by the initiation of the Newlands inquiry show that the people of the country—shippers, consumers and investors, as well as railway men themselves—are alive to the fact that the railway situation is highly unsatisfactory and that steps must be taken without unnecessary delay to make it possible for the railroads to meet the growing needs of the nation.

From reports received here it seems as though almost every commercial organization and business interest in the country were engaged in studying the railroad question. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been conducting an elaborate inquiry into various phases of the subject for many months past. Many local and state commercial bodies in every part of the country have committees engaged in study of the problem and have indicated a desire to come here and present their views. National organizations of manufacturers, lumbermen, coal operators, wholesalers and retail dealers, have expressed through resolutions their desire for the unification of the system of railway regulation. The National Industrial Traffic League, speaking from the viewpoint of shippers using the railways, has endorsed exclusive federal regulation providing it is accomplished in such a way as to give full protection and prompt adjustment in matters relating to transportation within the states.

Many Interests Studying Problem. All these organizations represent primarily the shippers of the country, but they are not the only ones who are taking a hand in the discussion. The investors of the nation, through their own associations and through committees representing the savings banks and other financial organizations, are preparing to show the necessity of improving railroad credit and protecting the rights of those whose money is invested in railway securities. Finally the railroads themselves, being vitally concerned in the improvement of existing conditions, are planning to submit their views through their executives, operating officials and traffic experts and to assert their willingness to accept far-reaching federal regulation along lines that will enable them to attract capital and to provide the facilities needed for the prompt and efficient handling of the country's transportation business.

Main Trouble Is Too Many Masters. Not all of these interests are in accord as to the remedies that should be adopted. There seems to be a general agreement, however, that many of the difficulties which confront the railroads and which make it impossible for them to meet the requirements of the nation's commerce promptly and satisfactorily arise from the haphazard and often conflicting measures of regulation that have been adopted from time to time by the federal government and the forty-eight states and that what is needed is a well ordered, systematic scheme of federal regulation that shall cover the whole country and make it possible for the railroads to provide the extensions and improved facilities so badly needed, while at the same time protecting fully the public interests.

### SHALL MAINE CONTINUE HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION?

The Most Feasible Method of Raising  
Funds for That Purpose.

By PROF. GEO. T. FILES

Our \$2,000,000 bond issue is exhausted—that is with the exception of the trivial sum of \$200,000 for 1937, and a considerable portion of this sum has already been anticipated for work contracted but not yet completed. What shall we now do to provide sufficient funds for the construction of our highway work? Something must be done, and that too, quickly, so that the work which we have so splendidly begun may be completed without undue loss of time.

One thing is sure—and sure beyond any reasonable doubt—and that is that the people of the State of Maine will never consent to go back to the "penny-wise and pound foolish" policy of the days before 1913. We have taken a long stride in advance—side by side with the other states in our nation—in this problem of highway improvement, and we shall not now hesitate or halt in our progress; much less take any backward steps. We, in common with the other sister states, recognize the unquestioned value of good roads and have begun to gather in the economic returns from a wise and well managed system of highway construction. We are likewise conscious that the general plan under which we have been working during the past four years, has been sound and sane; it has brought us definite, visible results, commensurate in every sense with the money expended. This work, so well begun, must now be carried to successful completion. The only question that now remains to be solved is "How?" This is a problem of the immediate present which concerns every citizen in our state.

The development of our secondary system of roads for the agricultural and rural communities is safe. \$500,000 is available annually, under our present plans, for this purpose. This money should neither be touched nor diverted to any other purpose.

How, then, shall we raise the sum of approximately \$500,000 annually for a period of six, eight or ten years in order to complete the trunk highways of our state. Our bond issue yielded about \$500,000 annually. It is now spent. What method of substitute shall we adopt to continue this annual income. Failure to devise some adequate plan will inevitably throw us back into the chaos and waste of earlier years.

Various plans have been suggested, for example—first, the releasing of the bonds as they are retired, from our present bond issue; second, a new general issue capitalized, as regards interest and retirement charges, on direct taxation; third, a direct block appropriation by our Legislature of, say, \$500,000 annually and there are other suggestions which have been advanced.

Each and every one of the above plans is open to some serious objection, even at first glance. The whole question will be thoroughly threshed out, during the coming weeks, and each plan will receive its careful and due consideration.

During the last few weeks, however, popular opinion and popular choice has been focusing very strongly on an entirely different and perhaps more rational plan. This plan is to continue our construction by means of a mill tax, which would yield annually about \$500,000, which is very nearly the sum which we could expend annually with the greatest economy. This plan is ideal. It furnishes a definite and continuous means of providing the funds which we need.

The reasons for supporting this proposed plan are many—too many in fact to be debated at length here. But some of the more important reasons may be briefly mentioned.

First, as in the case of our schools which are supported by a similar tax, the charge for construction and maintenance of roads is a fixed charge. They are always with us—both of them—and need constant development and care. Hence they should both be developed and maintained from a source of revenue which is regular, constant and definitely determined in advance. Otherwise the work of both becomes scrappy and irregular. The mill tax yielding a regular annual revenue to be devoted to highway construction will render it possible to definitely determine the highway policy of this state for ten or twenty years to come. Any plan which would make the granting of necessary funds dependent upon the whims and exigencies of a biennial legislative assembly, is doomed to difficulty in advance—and, in all probability, to failure.

Second: A public building, a public bridge, or any great and lasting public improvement may fairly be looked upon as a permanent improvement for fifty, one hundred, or two hundred years to come and may be justly considered from the proceeds of a heavy bond issue. Our posterity will share with us in the benefits and may well be deemed to contribute to the expense. Public highways, at first glance, seem to come under the same category, but when viewed in a proper, modern perspective, are entirely different. The life of even the finest of modern highways is conservatively placed at from 20 to 25 years. Even if the bed or foundation does not re-

quire rebuilding, the constant maintenance and resurfacing will eventually accumulate a bill of expenses that will equal the original expenditure. Hence it is manifestly unfair to place upon our innocent and helpless descendants a heavy debt in payment for something which they cannot enjoy. This sane, sound interpretation of a well known principle actually defeated a proposal to bond one of our sister states for the extent of \$60,000,000 for construction of highways. The bonds were to be issued in serial form covering a period of fifty years. The most ardent good roads advocates in that state defeated the measure on this very ground of equity and fairness.

Third: There are other very important reasons for adopting the mill tax plan. We shall in all probability secure a fixed and definite sum of money for a series of years. We shall thus pay our debts as we go, leaving no burden of indebtedness behind us. The mill tax thus assessed will fall with equal justice and fairness upon all in proportion to our means. The funds thus obtained, if expended on the trunk lines, will be distributed, not locally, but impartially and wherever the work is much needed. And furthermore, those sections and regions in our state which are most sorely in need of the improvement will receive the largest share of the benefit while they will contribute the smallest proportion of the necessary funds.

On the whole, it matters very little how we obtain our highway money provided we obtain it. But still we must proceed with caution, looking into the future and not being contented to live merely for the two years to come. And when we consider the whole question in its broadest aspects, it certainly does appear that the mill tax plan confronts us with the least possible number of serious objections. It comes as nearly as can be to an equitable and satisfactory solution of our problem.

### MAINE MOTORISTS CONTRIBUTE OVER MILLION TO THE HIGHWAYS OF STATE.

Only Ones Being Taxed for Their Support. Will Give Another \$400,000 in 1917.

By Hon. John C. Scates.

"Of course the Incoming Legislature will appropriate in some form or other money to carry on the State road work. Every one wants the roads improved, and the universal complaint is that they are not being improved fast enough. What the people desire the Legislature usually grants. Maine cannot afford to take a backward step now. The state is just beginning to overcome some of the odium cast upon it by the former conditions of its roads. The automobilists are doing their part, and doing it nobly. In four years they have contributed nearly a million dollars and next year they will furnish more than \$400,000, while all other users of the roads are not being taxed a penny."

"Under our constitution a direct appropriation for roads would not be a practically working proposition. The Legislature usually adjourns the last of March or the first of April, and in accordance with the referendum, the acts of the Legislature do not become operative until 90 days thereafter or about the first of July. No act, unless passed with the emergency clause is legal, or appropriation available until that time. Therefore, those entrusted with state road construction could do nothing until after July first in such years as the Legislature convenes. If surveys are to be made, plans drawn, bids advertised, and contracts let, all after the first of July it would certainly be early fall before actual construction could be commenced. Since each Legislature appropriates for two years only, it is evident that in one year out of every two hardly any road work could be done."

"To obtain the best results, owing to the shortness of our seasons, state road work ought to be begun in May. Under the mill tax the disadvantage above referred to would be obviated, because of the fact that the \$500,000 would be raised automatically each year until such time as some Legislature saw fit to repeal it. The State Highway Department would know exactly how much it could spend each year—and such money would be available to be spent most advantageously, therefore, the department could make its plans accordingly and the work would go on more economically and systematically. In the course of a few years hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved."

"In raising a half million dollars annually for roads, the present state tax need not be increased. The state is in the best financial condition that it has been for years. The last Legislature was very liberal in the matter of new buildings for state institutions. It would seem that very little if any new construction for state institutions were necessary for a few years at least."

### PREVENTION AND CURE OF COLDS IN POULTRY.

By G. E. Conkey.

Colds are the cause of a great deal of worry and annoyance to the poultry raiser because while not serious themselves, when allowed to run along for any length of time they are sure to greatly weaken the bird and to produce a condition which paves the way for roup and other fatal diseases. Colds are more likely to occur in the fall among the pullets for it seems the nature fowls with their superior vitality have a much greater resistance against such ailments.

It is a serious and often a costly mistake not to get promptly when a cold first makes its appearance in a flock for colds are contagious and may spread to a considerable extent in a short time. Sometimes colds run along for weeks or even months, because suitable treatment is not given and proper steps are not taken towards a complete removal of the cause of the disease. Such conditions can render a flock of young birds almost entirely worthless as far as their future usefulness is concerned for it is impossible to entirely make up the lost ground and the birds will always be lacking in the vigor that comes only with good, steady growth. In fall and winter, therefore, watch for colds among the pullets, for they contract colds easiest, the mature fowls, with higher vitality, having a much greater resistance to such ailments.

### SYMPTOMS OF A COLD.

The first symptom of a common cold is moisture at the nostrils, and this is usually indicated by the collection of dirt about the nose or by feathers or bits of straw sticking to the beak. A further examination of the bird usually shows that the nostrils are clogged. At first there is no odor to the head or breath, but when you allow a cold to run its course, the characteristic odor of roup is very likely to follow soon. Where the trouble develops further than this, with a frothing or swelling of the eye, the bird sneezing and breathing with difficulty, the trouble has gone beyond a cold and can properly be termed roup.

### CAUSES OF COLDS.

Vigorous stock that has been properly housed and properly fed, with abundant vitality and good red blood, is seldom troubled with colds. The appearance of such ailments in a flock most always means that the birds' vitality has been lowered in some way by poor feeding and care or bad housing conditions.

Low vitality may also reach back to poorly mated or weak breeding stock from which the chicks come. Take great care to produce strong chicks that have a chance to grow right for their health and stamina at the time they are hatched and their handling during the first few weeks will have much to do in rendering them disease proof during the remainder of their growth. Chicks that are too closely crowded, perhaps with unsanitary conditions, or that are poorly fed, are usually the first to contract colds when the less favorable fall weather comes on. Much trouble can often be avoided by frequently culling out any weaklings and keeping the standard of health in the flock up to the highest possible point.

Lee and mites are more frequently the cause of fall colds than might be

supposed, for the presence of such pests in numbers is a great drain on the bird's vitality. It is impossible to successfully treat colds when the birds are weakened by lice. The various kinds of lice can be kept well under control when the proper remedies and methods are employed and it pays to have a good understanding of this subject. Body lice, head lice and mites are entirely distinct species and differently composed preparations must be used if you hope to drive them from your flock and poultry house.

The crowding of young birds at night in corners, on the floor or platform, or even on the roosts at times, is the cause of many colds. This may occur regardless of the fact that plenty of room has been provided for there seems to be a natural tendency for growing birds to crowd at night.

The result is that the birds get overheated and start sweating and then when they come in contact with the cool morning air their damp body is chilled and a cold follows. If you will look in on your birds after they are settled for the night you can soon tell if they are inclined to crowd. To guard against this go among them at night and make them spread out or if necessary screen off the corners in the coop and reduce the flock to smaller units. Drafty quarters, or the use of houses that are without tight walls near where the birds roost, can readily cause a cold. A lack of fresh air is equally dangerous, for the peculiar construction of a bird's breathing apparatus demands a great quantity of oxygen and there must be a constant flow of fresh air. The subject of ventilation is one well worth considerable study for this fresh air must be admitted in a way that the birds will under no conditions be subjected to a direct current of cool air at night.

### TREATMENT.

To successfully treat any cold, first locate the cause and make sure to remove that cause. No remedy used in treatment can possibly take the place of this and your time will be wasted if you fail to go back to the cause. Don't do things in a half way manner, for mistakes must be entirely corrected and the conditions must be favorable if you are to get the desired results.

After you are sure about the care of your birds, then carefully inspect the flock each day for the least sign of a cold so that the afflicted individuals can be promptly removed to separate quarters. Colds are quickly passed from one bird to another through breathing the same air or eating and drinking from the same receptacles and if the sick are not isolated they will be a constant danger as a source of infection. Give a good rosin powder in the drinking water to the sick and use the same freely in the water for the general flock, using one-half strength, as a preventive and to avoid any communication of the germs through the water supply. A little opium salts given in the feed or water every few days will help to cleanse the system and a good poultry tonic mixed with the feed will help keep up the vitality of your flock and make them more resistant to disease.

The diet should be nourishing but not too rich and plenty of green stuff should be included. Don't over-feed at this time and try to keep the birds active, making them scratch in a clean straw

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## COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

## STATE OF MAINE.

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1916.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Bethel aforesaid, for the year 1916, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 25th day of April, 1916, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Odson Hall in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1917, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name of Owner	Description of Property	Amt. tax	Charges
Geo. W. Blake,	The Henry Bartlett Farm, 140 acres,	8.00	2.00
George W. Day,	Lot 7, Range 1, 125 acres,	5.33	2.00
Warren A. Emery,	Homestead Farm,	129.00	2.00

December 20, 1916.

FRED B. HALL,  
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Bethel.

## COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

## STATE OF MAINE.

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Albany, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1916.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Albany aforesaid, for the year 1916, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 6th day of June, 1916, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at The Town House, in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1917, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name of Owner	Description of Property	Amt. tax	Charges
Column & Yail,	160 acres in Lot 7, Range 1,	\$10.50	\$4.00

December 20, 1916.

GEORGE CUMMINGS,  
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Albany.

## COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF RESIDENT OWNERS.

## STATE OF MAINE.

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1916.

The following list of taxes on real estate of resident owners in the Town of Bethel aforesaid, for the year 1916, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 25th day of April, 1916, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Odson Hall in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1917, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name of Owner	Description of Property	Amt. tax	Charges
Osborn Blake, Heirs of	Homestead Farm,	30.10	1.00
	Land, Bounded N. by City Road, E. by F. C. Benn, S. by E. Cole, W. by J. H. Swan,		
	Part of Cummings Farm,	6.45	1.00
John A. Chapman, Heirs of	Homestead,	5.33	1.00
	Field 80, of Grover Hill Road,	10.75	1.00
Charles P. Day,	Homestead Farm,	2.15	1.00
Daniel C. Kelos,	Homestead Farm,	15.05	1.00
Walter G. Emery,	Homestead Farm,	16.13	1.00
	Homestead Farm,	32.25	1.00
	Cedar Lot,	1.08	1.00
Moses Grover,	Homestead Farm,	0.93	1.00
Gerald Harden,	Homestead, E. Bethel,	3.60	1.00
Ellen P. Kimball,	Homestead Farm,	10.75	1.00
U. B. Mills,	Homestead Farm,	10.10	1.00
J. E. Pike,	Homestead at W. Bethel,	6.45	1.00
	Store at W. Bethel,	3.23	1.00
Alfred J. Smith,	Homestead,	5.33	1.00
Lewis L. Spinnay,	Homestead at Swan's Corner,	6.45	1.00
Joel P. Swift, Heirs of	Old Homestead Lot,	4.30	1.00
	H. E. Mason Land,	4.30	1.00
	Goodnow Land, East of Pleasant River,	1.71	1.00
	E. J. Bell Hall,	13.93	1.00
Fred C. Verrill,	Homestead Farm,	25.50	1.00
Mrs. Sadie Vachaw,	Homestead at W. Bethel,	10.75	1.00
W. F. Wyman,	Homestead Farm,	10.75	1.00

December 20, 1916.

FRED B. HALL,  
Collector of Taxes in the Town of Bethel.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

wondering, and the six-footer was shaking his head in the negative. "You will not see me, not even to oblige a lady!" remembered the speaker, who followed the appeal quickly with the sentence: "Ah, you must be too proud to fight him." Denver's distinguished woman, who has been on two continents, because of her splendid mind and forceful public speaking, followed up the advantage by saying: "Well, that is the way the President of the United States and eighty-five per cent of the people feel in regard to a war of conquest in Mexico."

## OUR ANNUAL AFFAIR WITH JAPAN.

Appropriation bills for the Army and Navy are now being considered in Congress. There is the regular talk about "What Japan might do to us," and the probability that she might do it. Last year the million-dollar Japanese also visited our country and saw Mexico, and for good measure got up a lot of propaganda. As a fifty-ton steamship is sold for this year, the authorities will likely find it necessary to work the little Japan over.

## WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

The social season is on at the White House. Washington talks these things over in a familiar way, and there is a

good deal of gossip about the manner in which the women are wearing their old clothes; and the decreased number who are attending the affairs in consequence of fewer invitations being issued this year than formerly.

## HOPE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

An officer of the United States Army recently received \$12,000 from a New York firm for a collection of stamps. The collection was famous all over the world and it took years to gather it.

## THE COST OF FARM MACHINERY.

Considerable attention is being given in Washington to the report that farm machinery manufacturers, recently in session at Chicago, decided to raise the cost of their machinery thirty per cent, and to discount credit to farmers who buy implements.

## COUNTING THE BIRDS.

There has been increasing interest in the bird count conducted for several years by the Agricultural Department. The average farm in the northeast has 184 pairs of birds, while there are 136 pairs on 100 acres in the plains region. The average of all reports for two years show seven pairs of robins and five and one-half pairs of English sparrows to each farm in the northeastern section of the country.

## A BIG PROBLEM IN CONGRESS.

It is evident that the Democratic political leaders on Capitol Hill are studying how they can hold power longer.

## TOTAL ESTIMATES FOR 1917-18 AMOUNT TO \$14,493,294.46.

The total amount of money asked for according to the statements on file at the office of the State auditor from the coming Legislature by departments and institutions is \$14,493,294.46, which is said to be the largest ever presented for the consideration of a Legislature. This amount is for the two years 1917 and 1918 and includes the highway loan fund of \$333,000 for each of the two years. Should the Legislature appropriate this amount of money the State tax would be eight mills in 1917 and seven mills in 1918, whereas it was five mills for each of the years 1915 and 1916. No temporary loan was asked for so it is not included in the appropriations. The various departments and institutions asked for more than a million dollars for each of the next two years than they received during the past two years. The valuation of the State has increased over \$21,000,000 during the past two years and the receipts of the State are estimated at \$3,017,504.83 for the year 1917 and \$3,610,789.63 for the year 1918.

## Auditor's Statement.

A statement in regard to the estimates has been prepared by State Auditor J. Edward Sullivan and will be forwarded to the governor, the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the 78th Legislature.

"The estimates and requests for appropriations were made by the various State departments, commissions, boards and institutions to which each estimate relates."

"This report aims to give the Legislature information relative to financial facts. It aims to help the Legislature in determining policies in working out a definite fiscal program and in the drafting of appropriate measures. Appropriations for the future should be controlled by intelligent estimates."

"It is the purpose of this report to aid in enforcing responsibility for administration and in bringing about greater efficiency. If efficiency and economy are desired they can be brought about only where affairs of state are administered by responsible officers. Officers cannot be responsible for results unless they are given reasonable opportunity to exercise judgment in administering affairs in their charge."

"This report does not demand the passage of the information contained therein. It is adaptable to such a measure, but it has been designed on the theory that separate appropriations should be made for each department, board or commission, and institution of the State."

"This report does not increase any appropriation, neither does it decrease any appropriation. The Legislature alone has the power to increase or decrease the appropriation amounts."

"A liberal use of this report will aid the Legislature in expressing its will in definite understanding of appropriate measures."

"The report shows all requests presented to this office for new appropriations and is therefore a valuable book of information to use in determining the preparation of the appropriations."

"The estimates for the years 1917 and 1918 were taken from the estimates made by each department, board, or institution."

"The expenditures for 1915 were the actual cash expenditures made during that year on the specific appropriation and not for the fiscal year. These expenditures were taken from the records of this office."

"Chapter 46 of the Public Laws of 1915 amending Section one of Chapter 145 of the Public Laws of 1911 requires that such information be on file on or before the first Monday in December preceding the session of the Legislature."

"Owing to the limited amount of time allowed this office to prepare and make ready this report, I strongly advocate that the law be repealed, and the time set as the law originally stated, November first, so that ample time be had for the preparation of this report."

## MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD.

A very pleasant evening was enjoyed Monday at C. A. Capen's by the family and near neighbors. The occasion being a Christmas tree for the pleasure and benefit of Miss Ethel, their daughter, which was prettily ornamented with fancy decorations and popcorn and laden with presents from friends and relatives. Appropriate pieces were spoken and music from the violin and organ afforded pleasure for those present.

A family social and Christmas tree was held at Mrs. Ned Carter's, also at Elmer Trask's.

Wedding bells sounded in this vicinity, Christmas.

And the Republicans how they cry "come back."

## AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

There are now more than 100,000 members of boys and girls agricultural clubs in northern and western states. Twelve years ago such an organization did not exist in any part of the United States.

## EAST BETHEL.

Mr. Frank Bean is at home from Cataumet, Mass., for a week's vacation. Mr. John Howe is working for B. W. Kimball, yarding lumber at Bethel. Mrs. Howe and little daughter are this week's guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kimball.

Miss Eva Marion Bean is at home from Colby College for the Christmas holidays.

Christmas trees were enjoyed in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Will Holt and several other homes. Robert and Wm. Hastings and Leo Bartlett of Gould's Academy are enjoying the Christmas holidays at their homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Freshborn Bean entertained as Christmas dinner guests, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hutchins and son, Robert, of Rumford, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Hutchins and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Bean. A Christmas tree was greatly enjoyed by all.

Miss Iva Bartlett enjoyed her birthday, Dec. 24. A birthday cake was ornamented with six candles and many gifts received.

Christmas was observed in the school here by Miss Fuller, grammar, and Miss Cole primary. A very interesting program with a Christmas tree and Santa Claus was presented in each room. By invitation several mothers and friends were very pleasantly entertained, and all the children made happy.

Miss Fuller's program for grammar room was well presented as follows: Christmas Day Is Coming,

Alphonse Thompson  
Hilda's Christmas, Dorothy Haines  
O Little Town of Bethlehem,

Cradle Song, James Quigley  
A Christmas Acrostic, Bessie Trask  
The Little Christmas Tree,

Constant Christmas, Lealie Thompson  
Christmas Song, Clair Swan  
The Star of Bethlehem, Myrtle Swan  
Santa Claus, James Quigley  
Christ and the Children,

Christmas Bells, Bernice Haines  
Christmas Eve, Edith Trask  
Pleasant, Winnifred Burhoe  
Holy Night, By Three Pupils

Program in Miss Cole's room:  
Three Stars, Four Girls  
Under the Stars of Night, Elsie Swan  
Mrs. Santa Claus, Ruthie Holt  
Old Santa, Glenyce Cole  
Santa Claus' Petition, James Burhoe  
Father's Xmas Box, Roger Swan  
The Discoverer, Glendon Hutchins  
Why Do Bells Ring, Wm. Winslow  
Peter, Fatty, Polly, Wilder Merrill  
While Shepherds Watch Their Flocks,

Ernest Pearce  
A Secret, Morris Maghill  
Her Choice, Ethyl Hutchins  
Jolly Old Santa, Fred Haines  
A Christmas Problem, Stanley Swan  
Helping Mother, Herbert Burhoe  
The Stocking, Oscar Winslow  
Winecup, Curtis Winslow  
Envy, David Foster  
A Possibility, Iva Bartlett  
The Longest Day, James Burhoe  
Christmas, Ruth Maghill  
Santa Toys, Four Girls  
Song, Christmas Hymn, Freeman Merrill  
To Santa Claus, Three Boys  
Song, Santa Claus, By School  
Hail to King of Winter, By School  
Dialogue, The Doctor's Busy Day.

A Christmas pie served to all the pupils, who pulled a string and received a prize. Santa Claus then distributed gifts from the trees, each pupil being well remembered. The rooms were handsomely decorated with Christmas bells and hand colored chains. Many hand colored drawings adorned the walls, all showing much diligent work of the teachers and pupils and great interest in the school work of Miss Fuller and Miss Cole, who are greatly interested for the good of their pupils and both take much delight in their chosen occupation.

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## BIRD PROTECTION.

Number of Birds About Farms and Suburban Homes Can Be Increased by Furnishing Food and Shelter.

The 1915 bird count based on 315 reports from different sections received by the Biological Survey shows that the average bird population on the farms of the United States can be largely increased by protection in furnishing food and shelter.

Several instances of a numerous bird population following well-directed efforts for its increase are reported. A farm of 65 acres near Westerville, Ohio, comprising plowed land 23 acres, hay land 22 acres, pasture 5 acres, orchard 5 acres, house and garden plot 2 acres, and swamp and wooded creek borders 8 acres, showed a population of 110 pairs of native birds and 25 pairs of English sparrows, or about double the average for the State. A farm of 78 acres near Strasburg, Ohio, with about the same proportion of the different fields, had 128 pairs of native birds and 8 pairs of English sparrows, also about double the average. A farm of 40 acres near Middletown, Conn., containing 10 acres of plowed land; 3 acres of woodland, 5 acres of pasture, 12 acres of orchard, and 20 acres of meadow, had a bird population of 165 pairs of native birds, 8 pairs of English sparrows, and 15 pairs of starlings; a total of 188 pairs, or more than four times the average. A farm of 40 acres at New Hope, Pa., called "The Hedges," from its numerous orange hedge, and divided into plowed land 15 acres, woodland 2 acres, orchard 5 acres, and grassland 18 acres, supported a bird population of 136 pairs of native birds, 17 of English sparrows, and 1 starling; a total of about four times the average.

These examples are all of farms that are used for ordinary farming purposes, and where no attempt has been made to attract an extra number of birds by winter feeding or by putting up nesting boxes. The large bird population is due solely to absolute protection and to leaving abundant chances for favorable nesting sites.

Eight acres of land at Olney, Ill., devoted to birds, planted with shrubbery that supplies food and shelter, equipped with nesting boxes, and made very attractive by an abundant supply of food and water throughout the year, became the home of 70 pairs of native birds of 31 species. The experimenter who conducted this refuge had some difficulty with certain kinds of birds. A single pair of red-headed woodpeckers were selfish and aggressive and prevented any other woodpeckers from nesting in the boxes. The house wren was equally tyrannical and prevented several pairs of chickadees and tufted titmice from occupying vacant boxes. The blue jays and grackles, however, proved the most troublesome. The blue jays destroyed fully 90 per cent of the eggs in the first-built nests and killed and devoured half-grown young of the mourning dove. It became necessary to "discourage" some 15 pairs of grackles and 50 pairs of blue jays before the smaller birds had a fair chance of existence.

The survey's observations on the grounds of the department in Washington seem to confirm this experience, as grackles have been known to feed upon newly hatched English sparrows. Fish crows, on the other hand, attacked the young of grackles and even to a greater extent the nestlings of English sparrows.

Attracting Birds Under Suburban Conditions.

The owner of a summer home in Maryland a few miles from Washington, however, did not have the same trouble with house wrens. As a result of several years' endeavors, he has a colony of house wrens which in 1915 numbered 19 pairs, all in boxes put up for them in the immediate neighborhood of the house, and yet other birds also were numerous, and in the 5 acres surrounding the house there nested in 1915 a total of 34 species and 135 pairs.

The report of the 1914 bird counts rolled Chevy Chase, Md., as having the highest record for that year. This same area in 1915 showed a satisfactory increase in the number of nesting birds, the total being reported as 40 species and 189 pairs on 23 acres. A half-acre lot in this area was the home during 1915 of 20 pairs of birds reproducing 14 different species, 4 wood thrush nests being the greatest number of any one kind.

A few miles from Indianapolis, Ind., is a tract of 44 acres known as Wood-en's Garden, set aside in 1897 as a bird sanctuary, one of the first, if not the first, of the kind in the United States. In 1909 this was donated to the city of Indianapolis to be maintained perpetually as a public park where bird life should be carefully protected. It consists of 17 acres of cleared and cultivated land and the remainder of heavily wooded hills and ravines. The 1915 counts showed that 68 different kinds of birds, represented by 129 nesting pairs, had their homes in this area.

In Alton, E. C. the owners of two city blocks, 10 acres in all, for many

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years liberally supplied the birds with food and water. In the summer of 1915 the counts showed 10 species and 45 nesting pairs on this area. These consisted of the following species: Blue jay, 14; red-headed woodpecker, 11; mocking bird, 9; brown thrasher, 8; catbird, 7; cardinal, 6; wood thrush, 4; orchard oriole, 1; chowink, 1; English sparrow, 4.

Two of the reports received, one from Woodstock, Vt., and the other from Vireo, Va., gave interesting data as to variations in bird life from year to year.

The Woodstock tract contains 92 acres, 20 of which are in woodland, the balance devoted to pasture and usual crops.

The conditions on the farm have scarcely changed during the eight years and the bird life has not much altered—84 pairs of birds in 1915 as compared with 87 pairs in 1908—but it is interesting to note the wide variation in both kinds and numbers of each registered in the annual counts.

The total number of species nesting on the place in the eight years aggregates 49, while the highest number in any one year is 44 and the lowest 35, a range of from 90 per cent to 73 per cent of the total. The average number of nesting pairs per year is 82, with variations from 77 to 87, or an average variation of 3 per cent and a maximum variation of only 6 per cent. These variations have been attributed chiefly to the depredations of hawks.

The tract at Vireo, Va., contains 50 acres, consisting of woodland, 21 acres; plowed land, 5 acres; permanent pasture, 15 acres; and the remainder, 9 acres, brushy land along a stream and on a hillside. In 1907 much of the land not in woods had lately ceased to be cultivated and was growing up in brush, while the underbrush had just been thoroughly cleared out of all the woods. In the last eight years the underbrush has worked back



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